

## INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Regd. No. B. 1065

## INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXIV NO. 218.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1936

PRICE: ONE ANNA

# SAN SEBASTIAN CAPTURED BY REBELS

## Sudden Rise In Poonpoo Crops Submerged And Cattle Swimming

### PATNA-GAYA-RANCHI ROADS CUT OFF

### Plight Of Patna And Chapra

(From Our\* Correspondent)

PATNA, September 13.

There was a sudden rise of six feet in the Poonpoo river this morning and a vast area in Patna District is seriously threatened. The water has now approached Patna town.

No loss of life has been reported so far and police are guarding the bund.

#### SITUATION IMPROVES

Bihta-Paliganj road is still flooded and the situation in Hilsa is improving as a result of falling in the level of the Ganges and the Sone.

Information has been received of several breaches in Grand trunk Road in Gaya District and diversion routes are being constructed.

#### RESCUE WORK

Interviewed on the flood situation, Mr. R. E. Swamy, Commissioner, Patna Division, said boats were despatched by train this morning to Poonpoo Thana to rescue villagers who were taking shelter on house tops and on the railway track. The area was five feet under water and many persons had been rescued by rafts. Several boats have been engaged to rescue people in villages. All possible steps were being taken and the P. W. D. was watching the bund, protecting Patna town from the Poonpoo floods which were now higher than the road level. Visitors who arrived last night from Gaya side give a distressing account of the havoc wrought by floods.

Mr. Saahidnanda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, who managed to reach Patna last evening from Ranchi with great difficulty having had to give up the idea of reaching Gaya by car because of floods, in the course of an interview states that the entire area between Patna and Gaya was one vast sheet of water.

Water, he says, had rushed into villages and it was a distressing sight to see crop submerged cattle swimming and men and women herding together at high places looking desolate and heart rending.

#### PATNA FLOODED

Latest reports indicate that the district of Patna is flooded on all sides and authorities expect still serious floods in view of the fact that almost all rivers in the district including Poonpoo, Darbha, Morhar and Bhutahi are rapidly rising consequent upon 15 inches of rainfall having fallen in the entire catchment area.

The only relieving feature of the situation so far seems to be that the Ganges and the Sone are fortunately low and are likely to drain off waters from the swelling rivers. The town of Masaurhi is reported to have been suddenly flooded last night and distress round about the area is said to be acute. Important roads in the district such as Bihtapali Road, Futwah-Islampore Road, Biharbarbigha Road and others are under water and also breached at more places than one.

#### PATNA-RANCHI ROAD CUT OFF

The Patna-Ranchi Road has become impassable and water is reported to be over topping the Bakra bridge in Mile Six. All communication between Patna and Ranchi is completely stopped. Between Hilsa and Islampore, both the railway line and the

road are stated to be under water and breached.

The District Magistrate is visiting the flooded areas. The District Board are arranging to despatch boats to Hilsa, Ekangar and Islampore. The District Engineer rushed this morning to Bihta.

#### PATNA RANCHI RAIL & ROADWAY BREACHED

PATNA, Sept. 12.

Over 15 inches of rain fell in the catchment area near the source of the Sone, the Damodar and other rivers resulting in serious floods in South Bihar, which are expected to be aggravated by the heavy rainfall forecast by Poona, during the next 36 hours.

Through communication between Patna and Ranchi is cut off both by road and rail. The Patna-Gaya line is breached between Jehanabad and Irki where six inches of water flows over the line. Traffic has been suspended since this afternoon.

The Divisional Supdt. E. I. Railway, states that through service connecting Sarak and Ranchi is suspended. The District engineer states that Patna-Ranchi road near Bihar town is under water and traffic is dislocated and the Bihar-Nawada road is likely to be submerged.

The Chairman, District Board, states that all rivers in Masaurhi thana are flooded and the Poonpoo river is rising rapidly and its present level is one foot below the August flood level. The Hilsa-Islampore railway is under water and the line is breached in some places. Boats are being sent by the District Board to Hilsa, Ekangarsarai and Islampore to rescue people.

The Commissioner, Patna division, states that all rivers in Gaya District are flooded and the Phigu river is still rising. The Bihta-Paliganj road is under water in several places.—A. P.

#### BOAT CAPSIZES IN MIDSTREAM

RANCHI, Sept. 12.

Rev. G. C. Glossop of the S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi is reported to have been drowned when a ferry boat carrying him and his bearer the bearer's wife, another woman relation of the bearer and a child capsized yesterday in a hill-stream at Karo, 40 miles from Ranchi.

Rev. Glossop is stated to have



A few minutes after this picture was taken, the smiling captured Spanish rebels were executed.

## "Our Old Enemy And Arch Enemy Of Humanity" Hitler's Provocative Outburst

### "GERMANY WILL NEVER GO BOLSHEVIST"

### Fuehrer's Way Of "Preserving Peace"!

BERLIN, Sept. 13. Another emphatic assertion of Germany's wish for peace was made by Herr Hitler in a speech to 100,000 Storm-Troopers and Black Guards at Nuremberg this morning. He said "We have only one wish, that is, to preserve peace as we have assured it to our own Land. We have learnt what war is. We gladly stretch out our hands to peoples around us. We will work with them. We have no hostility to them. But never will Germany go Bolshevist. That must be understood."

HIT AT "BOLSHEVIST JEWS" We will not allow the result of our work of industriousness of millions of men to be destroyed by certain international Bolshevist Jews. What we have to improve we know very well ourselves. In other countries masses are incited to protest at meetings against Fascism and National Socialism and meetings support Bolshevism and supply them with arms money and men.

THE DIRE THREAT! I have not called any meetings, but if I did there will be a meeting not of ten to 30,000 undisciplined men but millions and again millions would lift their hands against our old enemy and the "arch enemy of humanity."—Reuter.

#### WHY HE ATTACKED BOLSHEVISM

NUREMBERG, Sept. 13. The first reasoned explanation why this year's Nazi Congress is so largely devoted to attacks on Bolshevism was given, to-day, to Reuter, by Herr Hitler, in an informal conversation, at a private luncheon room, high up the 700 year old castle at Nuremberg, dominating the ancient city. The other guests included Herr Hess, Herr Von Ribbentrop, Herr Rosenberg and several foreign newspaper correspondents. The Fuehrer still wearing the plain brown shirt he had worn at the review of troops looked very fit. His handshake was firm and hearty.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS.

Discussing his speech to the Storm-Troops this morning, the Chancellor again referred to Anti-Fascist demonstrations in other countries, and said that other countries were tolerating demonstrations and public collections for arms and munitions for Bolshevists in Spain. yet (laughing scornfully) "people called this Nuremberg convention a Nazi mobilisation. If we were to follow our inclinations and authorise, for instance, demonstrations in support of Nationalists of Spain, I would only

have to give word and like that (Hitler snapped his fingers) ten or fifteen million Germans will jump at my call. There would be demonstrations such as the world has never seen, giving the world, even Moscow, something unpleasant to think about."

#### STRENGTH OF GERMAN FORCES

Herr Hitler estimated the present strength of his political forces, apart from the army—two million Storm Troops, 267,000 Black Guards and 20,000 Disposition Troops. "People wonder why we are fanatics against Bolshevism. It is because we and Italy have also lived through the same sort of thing now happening in Spain. Why, right here in Nuremberg (pointing to the smoking chimneys below) in 1923, 4,500 war veterans marching through here were set upon by Communists and in Munich during Soviet regime. Hostages were shot by Bolshevists just as to-day in Spain. We no longer fear Bolshevism in Germany, only, that the countries round us into which this Bolshevist poison is eating its way will succumb one after other. To that we could not be indifferent. We are a European nation joined by cultural and commercial ties with our neighbours. We do have European community, and I really believe that we "wild nationalists" are the best European after all.—Reuter.

#### RETURN OF GERMAN COLONIES Demonstrations In Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 13. Propaganda demonstrations for the return of Germany's former colonies were held by the Reich Colonial League, at public squares, throughout, Berlin, to-day. Members of the former Colonial army in picturesque uniforms, distributed leaflets containing Herr Hitler's demands for Colonies, made at Nuremberg, and also an appeal to join the Reich Colonial League, addressed to all of German or kindred blood. The demonstrations attracted large crowds who were addressed by ex-Colonial officers, emphasising the vital importance of Colonial possessions for the life of a great nation.—Reuter.

#### Irish Brigade To Fight Against Communism

LONDON, Sept. 13. A brigade of 2,000 Irishmen will soon be fighting in Spain against communism, states General O'Duffy. The brigade will form a distinctive part of the Spanish Foreign Legion. It will travel to Spain on an undisclosed date in mufti, and unarmed. Thus, Genl O'Duffy opines, not breaking the Non-Intervention Pact. Already two advance liaison officers have reached General Franco's headquarters at Caceres.—Reuter.

#### 12,000-MILE FLIGHT CONCLUDES

#### "Soviet Lindbergh's" Achievement

MOSCOW, Sept. 13. The Soviet airman, M. Levanovsky, known as the "Soviet Lindbergh," accompanied by Navigator Levchenko, landed here at 17,000 hours, on the conclusion of a 12,000-mile flight from Los Angeles, which he left on August 5, flying via Canada, Alaska and Siberia, studying the flying conditions in high altitudes.—Reuter.

#### Japan's Heavy Exports Of Cotton Fabrics To Britain

TOKIO, Sept. 13. Japan exported 1,331 million square yards of cotton fabrics, in the first six months of 1936, compared to 926 million, exported by Britain in the same period.—Reuter.

## Insurgent Plans For Attack On Madrid Desperate Hand-To-Hand Fighting

### SOVIET WOMEN'S AID TO LOYALISTS

PARIS, Sept. 13. The insurgents captured San Sebastian last night.—Reuter.

First insurgent troops occupied San Sebastian at midnight. Volleys of firing were heard in streets. Insurgent forces began a slow advance at two in the morning. Suddenly flames leapt into the air throughout the City. The Kursaal and a number of houses were fired on by Anarchists with incendiary bombs. Little Resistance

A few Basque Nationalists stood till the last minute to try to save the town, struggling against Anarchists, while the insurgents were taking possession of the town.—Reuter.

HENDAYE, September 13. The defeat of the Government Militia before San Sebastian by Gen. Mola's troops is reported to-night. Loyalists have begun to evacuate the town which, it is thought possible, the insurgents will occupy to-morrow.—Reuter.

#### ATTACK ON MADRID Insurgent Plans

BURGOS, Sept. 12. The insurgent attack on Madrid is being prepared on three sides and, it is understood, will be launched as soon as the columns are ready.

One column will start from Guadalajara, 40 miles east and slightly north of the Capital. The second will be launched from the Guadarrama mountains in the north where fighting which started with the outbreak of the war, has hitherto remained in a state of deadlock.

The third column will operate from Maqueda, twenty-five miles along the main west road from Talavera to Madrid.

Operations in this sector, recently conducted with a view to a combined advance, have just culminated in a crushing defeat of the Government forces.

According to an official communique issued by the Insurgent Headquarters at Burgos, it is stated that three columns composed of regulars, foreign legionaries and volunteers surrounded the Government forces at Maqueda for several hours and a battle ensued, developing into a desperate hand to hand struggle with bayonets and knives.—Reuter.

#### EVACUATION WORK

HENDAYE, Sept. 13. Insurgent troops under General Mola are expected to make a victorious entry into San Sebastian to-morrow. Meanwhile, 4,000 Government defenders are hurriedly evacuating the City, crowding the road to Bilbao.

In the morning the insurgents launched a violent attack on the Hernani and Oyarzun sectors and captured Santa Barbara, a strategic position dominating all points occupied by the Popular Front Militia. Government supporters retired, whereupon the insurgent aircraft bombed the outskirts of the town preliminary to infantry advance.

The Governor of the City, Colonel Ortega, organised the evacuation of the Popular Front adherents by lorries and cargo boats to Bilbao. He assisted by the Basque nationalists who assumed the duties of the Auxiliary Police is determined to prevent anarchists burning and pillaging the town. At 8 P.M. Col. Ortega, still working in his palace, declares that he and his staff will be the last to leave.—Reuter.

#### MADRID ADMITS RETREAT

PARIS, Sept. 12. A Madrid telegram states that it is officially admitted that Government forces had to retreat from the Talavera Sector and strong reinforcements have been dispatched from Madrid to strengthen the Government line on this front, where insurgents appear to be well provided with heavy artillery, ammunition and aircraft.—Reuter.

#### DIRECT HIT ON GOVT. BARRACKS

RABAT, Sept. 12. A direct hit on Government barracks in Madrid during the insurgent air-raid is claimed in a broadcast from Seville. It states 250 militiamen have been killed.—Reuter.

#### WOMEN & CHILDREN TO LEAVE FORTRESS

MADRID, Sept. 12. It is understood that women and children in Alcazar, Toledo, whom the besiegers promised to spare, have agreed to leave the fortress gradually following the decision of insurgent ring leaders during the night.—Reuter.

#### IN AID OF SPANISH LOYALISTS

#### Moscow Drive Among Women And Children For Raising Money

MOSCOW, September 13. The nation-wide drive, launched among Soviet women and children to raise money and provisions for Spanish Republican women, marks the first popular attempt of the Soviet in aid of Spanish Loyalists since the Soviet have signed a Pact of Neutrality in the Spanish Civil War.

Following the appeal to Moscow textile workers, hundreds of letters, resolutions and offers of contributions are pouring into offices of the newspaper "Pravda" from women workers.—Reuter.

#### STOP PRESS

#### INDIA SCORES AGAIN

STUTTGART, September 13. In hockey, the Indian Olympic team beat South German team, by six goals to nil. The scorers were: Roopsingh (three), Dhyanchand (three).—Reuter.



## TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. .... The Bombay Chronicle" must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. .... The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted overseas with practical knowledge of drainage and plumbing work. Apply stating experience and pay to Box No. 6929, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Clerks, Actors, Actresses, Music Master, Store-keeper and such other staff for Film. Apply with postage, Rishkul Rajendra & Co., Lucknow. (6925).

Wanted Experienced Stenographer and Correspondence Clerk. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 60, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for an established life insurance company an experienced inspector for Poona and district. Apply stating terms and experience Box No. 6918, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of an Accountant-Secretary in charge of office of a Public Limited Concern. Starting salary offered upto Rs. 200 per mensem with future prospects. Apply stating age, qualifications and previous experience, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6924, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted one Christian Graduate on handsome salary to work as an Organiser of one old Life Office. Influential and Respectable persons need only apply Box No. 6853, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Lady Superintendent to supervise the work of girls' compulsory primary education of Muttra Municipality (U. P.). Qualifications:—High School C.T. or E.T.C. or experienced V.T.C. with sufficient knowledge of English. Pay—According to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned by the 22nd September, 1936. B. Brindaban Das, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, School Committee, Municipal Board, Muttra. (U. P.). (3911).

Wanted immediately an experienced teacher with B.A., B.T. qualifications for a school at Baroda, to join services from the 1st October. Apply stating caste, age, personality and enclosing postal stamps for correspondence. Box No. 6912, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Spacious, airy Bungalow at Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar, for vegetarian Hindus. Apply Bhagwandas Goverdhandas, 23, Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar. (6917)

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Deccan Technical Institute, Mechanical, Electrical and General Wireless Courses. For prospectus see or apply: Lamington Road, opposite Imperial Cinema; morning time 8 to 10. (6922).

### 68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Lodging Partner for Charcoal and General Business in Suburbs. Apply Box 6885, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Two Organizers for the Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, one for Indore and the other for Malwa (C. I.) on pay basis. Persons having previous experience need apply before the 10th of September, 1936. B. K. Kaula, Branch Secretary, Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Ajmer (Rajputana). (6920)

### 118. TAILORING

Wanted—A few well educated pupils by the Pioneer and Veteran Tailoring Teacher of 48 years Indian and European experience. Rao's Tailoring College, Saibhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. Branch: Station Road, Santa Cruz. (6876).

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836)

### 156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

### Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0  
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

### Public Notices.

#### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

#### RATE CIRCULAR.

A NEW RATES CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 9 of 1936 will be issued on 15th September, 1936. Particulars may be obtained from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay, or Stations.

### THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1936, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account made upto 31st March, 1936.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
- To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
- To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED FROM FRIDAY, the 4th day of September to FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.  
Managing Agents.  
Bombay, 29th August, 1936.

3840.

### Legal Notices.

#### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

#### ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

S. Suit No. 829 of 1936

Messrs. HASTIMAL NEMICHAND & CO., a firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act of 1932 and having their place of business at Thakurdwar Road without the Fort ... Plaintiffs.

VS.  
GOSWAMI SHRI VALLABH-LALJI RANCHHODLALJI MAHARAJ, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

To, GOSWAMI SHRI VALLABH-LALJI RANCHHODLALJI The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit in this Hon'ble Court against you as a Summary suit for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 4,000 with interest thereon at two per cent per mensem from 16th October, 1935, till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on the amount of Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and you are hereby summoned to apply to the High Court Bombay within ten days from the date hereof exclusive of to-day or within such further period as may be allowed on application to the Chamber Judge for leave to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obeying such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree for the said sum of Rs. 4,000 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application in the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1936.  
Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

### Public Notices.

#### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of Water Superintendent on the grade of Rs. 100-10-180 efficiency bar 180-10-250 plus Motor Cycle Allowance of Rs. 50 P. M. so as to reach the undersigned on or before 1st October 1936.

The applicant should be a B.E. of five years' standing and preference will be given to one who has experience of water distribution of a large town for at least two years or who possesses such equal experience.

Start can be given in intermediate pay of the grade as mentioned above to an experienced and well qualified candidate.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality. Dated 11th September, 1936. 3918.

GENUINE ENGLISH CROOKES GLARE GLASSES in TROPIC-PROOF frames Rs. 7-8 Per Pair  
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd. 274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

### Legal Notices.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHALCHANDRA SADASHIV WAGH and KASHI-NATH SADASHIV WAGH, of Santacruz have contracted to sell to our clients VITHALDAS MULCHAND MESWANI & VASANT-RAI MULCHAND MESWANI, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required within a week from the date hereof, to make the same known to the undersigned at his office at 28, Santacruz, Tagore Road, and that otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.  
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Santacruz, Tagore Road being final plot No. 22 of Town Planning scheme No. 1 of Santacruz, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra and admeasuring 1756 square yards or thereabout and bounded

on or towards the East by the Podar Street  
on or towards the North by the Sai Baba Lane  
on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Mody  
on or towards the South by the open land of Tribhuvandas Damodardas.

S. K. DHURANDHAR, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.

Address Santacruz, Tagore Road, Shanti Nivas, House No. 28. 3922.

### Auction Sales

#### BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE Under instructions from Messrs. LAKHIA & CO., Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Bombay Petroleum Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Friday, the 18th inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

Office furniture such as "Godrej" steel cupboards, filing racks, typewriter, glass top writing tables, revolving chairs, partitions, benches, chairs, cupboards, copying-press, clock, stands, stationery, steel barrels, drums, two hand carts with barrels, hose pipe, tools, etc., etc.

BENNETT &amp; CO.

### Legal Notices.

#### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

#### ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

S. Suit No. 1458 of 1934.

(1) GOPALDAS POONJA, (2) PURSHOTTAM JETHA-EHAI and (3) KHATAV KHIMJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business under the name style and firm of Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., as Pucca Adatlas at Dalal Street with the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

VS.  
(1) RAMRAO ANANDRAO DESHMUKH, (2) SHANKERRAO ANANDRAO DESHMUKH, and (3) VINEYENDRASING ANANDRAO DESHMUKH, all of Amraoti Hindu Inhabitants members of the joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Anandrao Tukaram at Amraoti and Shujapur ... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before His Lordship the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia on the 3rd day of October, 1936, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard on behalf of the plaintiffs abovenamed for an order:—

(a) That the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, for taking Accounts do sell by public auction the immovable properties described in the Schedule hereunder written and do pay out of the net sale proceeds, to the plaintiffs the costs of the sale, and the sum of Rs. 7,000 with simple interest thereon, at 7 1/2 per cent per annum from 25th June 1933 till 28th day of May 1935 and thereafter simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said Decree together with simple interest on such costs at the rate of 6 per cent per annum as provided by the Preliminary Mortgage Decree dated 28th November 1934.

(b) That the plaintiffs be at liberty to bid at the sale and that in the event of their becoming the purchasers of the said properties the Commissioner of this Honourable Court for taking Accounts do set off the amount of their Purchase money against the amount due to them as mentioned in clause (a) hereof.

(c) That the plaintiffs be at liberty to add to the amount of the mortgage debt the costs of this application and the order to be made thereon when taxed as between attorney and client.

(d) That in the event of the net sale proceeds being insufficient to meet the plaintiffs claim, liberty may be reserved to the plaintiffs, to apply for the personal decree against the defendants.

(e) For such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL those several pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Varad Taluka Morsi District Amraoti in the Registration Sub-District at MANJE HANAWATKHEDE:

S. Pot Area Assess-  
No. No. A. G. ment  
Rs.  
Byhadavali 2 0 7 37 19-0-0  
Vanjarewali 3 1 10 4 23-8-0  
Pitlawali 9 3 10 4 21-0-0  
Sallim.

AT BAHAD  
S. Pot Area Assess-  
No. No. A. G. ment  
Rs.

Loharwadi 41 0 17 3 6  
Satpada 48 0 14 12 7  
Dag 64 10 14 6-4-0  
Sallim.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1935.  
(Sd.) RATILAL P. JANI, For M/s. Motichand & Devidas Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Affidavit of Haribhai Mohanbhai Desai solemnly affirmed on the 27th day of June, 1935, will be used in support of this Notice of Motion.

To

(1) Ramrao Anandrao Deshmukh Esqr.,  
The 1st defendant abovenamed.  
(2) Shankarrao Anandrao Deshmukh, Esqr.,  
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.  
(3) Vineyendrasing Anandrao Deshmukh, Esqr.,  
The 3rd defendant abovenamed.

### Legal Notices.

#### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

#### ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

S. Suit No. 1182 of 1933

Messrs. SABNIS GORE-GAONKAR and GORE-SANJIT Plaintiffs.

VS.  
TUKARAM GANESH DAB-HOLKAR and Anr. Defendants.  
Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 18th March 1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 23rd September, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S. T.).

ALL that piece of land known as Thikan Lopachar situate at Vengurla in the District of Ratnagiri and Sub-District of Taluka Vengurla bearing Survey No. 762 Hissa No. 5 admeasuring 39 Gunthas assessment Rs. 0/3/6.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31, Nana-bhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ, Offg. Commissioner.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1936. 3919.

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Five Days

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### HINDU ELECTION BOARD FOR PUNJAB

#### Lahore Conference Appeal To Voters

LAHORE, Sept. 12. "While the Congress has condemned the Communal Award in strong language, it has held out no hope that it will work in any way to secure its rejection. It has on the contrary advised the Hindus not to agitate against it. This Conference, therefore, expresses its dissatisfaction with the Congress attitude which in all intents and purposes remains as it was before, and recommends to the Hindu Election Board to make opposition to the Award and general policy of the Government the foremost planks of their election campaign."

This opinion was expressed in a resolution passed at the Conference of the Punjab Hindus held this afternoon at the residence of Raja Narendra Nath.

The Conference expressed full confidence in the Hindu Election Board, considering it the only competent authority to nominate Hindu candidates for the Assembly elections and resolved to start branches of the Board in all important centres of each constituency wherever from the Board's nominee stands or secures the Board's moral support.—United Press.

### Krushnakumarsinhji Blind Industrial School

DRAMA IN AID OF INSTITUTE BRINGS RS. 656-13-6 BUILDING FUND.

A Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—

"I aid of the Krushnakumarsinhji Blind Industrial School of Bhavnagar, Shree Hind Natak Sangh, through the generosity of its proprietor, Sjt. Anandji Bhagwanji Pandya, had staged its popular play "Vidhina Lekh," on 1st September. The total proceeds of the drama came to Rs. 302-8-0, while the expenditure Rs. 245-10-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 656-13-6, which will be credited to the Building Fund of the abovenamed institute. Among those who attended the function to make it success were, Sjt. Anantabhai, a member of the Bhavnagar State Council.

Thanks are due to Sjt. Bhimbhai Devidas who gave up his right that day, over the use of one box and six seats reserved for him, and allowed the proceeds of these also for the Fund, to Sjt. Manecklal Hargovinddas, contractor and Ranniklal Manordas for their help in making the function a financial success.

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## IMPERIAL CINEMA

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# A Page About Industries And Engineering

## PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Japanese Competition, However, Proves A Definite Menace To Further Expansion

Indian Cotton Mill Industry has been making a steady progress, the output figures for 1935-36 showing an increase of 173 million of yards over those of the previous year.

Bombay, which was slightly behind Ahmedabad last year, has gained a pre-eminent position this year with a total production of 1,236 million yards.

A steadily increasing production at a satisfactory rate has been the special feature of the Indian cotton mill industry for some years past. The following statistics for the last three years from 1st April to 31st March of each year form evidence of this growth:—

| 1933-34                        | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| (Production in million yards.) |         |         |
| 2,945                          | 3,397   | 3,570   |

Within two years the production went up by 625 million yards or by more than 20 per cent.

In the statistics as published by the Government of India, the grey and bleached goods are not separately mentioned but are classed together. These together increased from 2,264 million yards to 2,772 million yards. Coloured goods increased from 680 million yards to 797 million yards. The principal lines of manufacture in both kinds are dhoties and shirts.

The manufacture of hosiery has also experienced expansion from 2,340,000 lbs. to 5,304,000 lbs. Proportionately the largest expansion of all has taken place in goods mixed with silk or wool, which increased from 1,859,000 lbs. to 4,676,000 lbs.

That Indian mills are taking increasingly to finer production has long been known. This tendency has been specially marked in Bombay and Ahmedabad. A good evidence of this rapid increase in finer production is found in the imports of finer cotton into India. In 1933-34, these imports amounted to 43,000 tons; in the very next year they rose to 60,000 tons, and in the year under review, i.e., 1935-36, they rose to 76,000 tons.

**BOMBAY'S IMPORTANCE.** The following table gives the production of piecegoods in the chief centres of the industry during the two years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

| 1934-35                        | 1935-36 |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| (Production in million yards.) |         |
| Bombay City ... 1,025          | 1,236   |
| Ahmedabad ... 1,049            | 956     |
| Madras ... 75                  | 75      |
| Bengal ... 148                 | 147     |
| U. P. ... 209                  | 204     |
| Delhi ... 73                   | 73      |
| C. P. ... 91                   | 83      |
| Indian States ... 482          | 533     |

The above shows that Bombay has regained her position as the chief centre of the industry, though in the previous two years she had yielded place to Ahmedabad. Both centres, however, are specialising in finer production.

The Ahmedabad mills have suffered from the effects of overproduction and are wisely curtailing their manufactures. In view of the continued fall in prices, it is understood that a scheme is being sponsored by the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, to regulate the prices, hoping thereby to stimulate the demand. A similar scheme, it is said, proved effective in 1929.

As regards Bengal, though the production seems to remain stationary during the year, it must be compared to the production of the year 1933-34 which was 114,000,000 yards. This will show that of all the provinces, Bengal is making the most rapid progress.

The production in U. P. has shown a slight decline. This perhaps is the reason why the U. P. mills propose to adopt the shift system of 8 hours each and have approached the U. P. Government to relax the Indian Factory rules in application to them, so as to do away with the rest period.

The large increase in the production in the Indian States was of course expected. The States enjoy certain special advantages as compared with British India, such as longer hours of work, lower rates of wages, etc. They are, it is true, moving in the direction of British regulations, but it will be some time before we can hope to find them falling in line.

**YARN SECTION.** The total production of yarn in India amounted to 1,058,000,000 lbs. as against 1,001,000,000 lbs. in the previous year. The largest quantity was produced in the 11 to 20 counts and next to it in 21 to 30 counts. The production of 31 to 40's counts is rapidly increasing and more rapidly still the production in counts above 40's, which in 1933-34 amounted to 37,000,000 lbs., but rose to 58,000,000 lbs. in two years.

The production according to the principal centres was as follows:—

| 1934-35                      | 1935-36 |
|------------------------------|---------|
| (Production in million lbs.) |         |
| Bombay City ... 265          | 304     |
| Ahmedabad ... 179            | 166     |
| Madras ... 103               | 113     |
| Bengal ... 41                | 41      |
| U. P. ... 95                 | 107     |
| C. P. ... 45                 | 46      |
| Indian States ... 148        | 155     |

In this case also, Bombay maintains her position as the chief centre, but Ahmedabad shows considerable decline. U. P. and Indian States both show good progress. In Madras also the production increased, but difficulties are felt in disposing of it in competition with the large imports of Japanese and Chinese yarns, the prices of which are 5 to 10 per cent. lower than in the previous year.

Madras is growing as a centre of the spinning industry and most of the mills are working double shift in spite of overproduction simply to save depreciation and over head charges.

As their margin of profit has been greatly lowered owing to competition. Though greater attention is given to the spinning of higher counts, the bulk of the production still ranges between 11 and 30 counts. The introduction of fumigation equipment for American cotton in Cochin may increase the use of long-staple cotton in Coimbatore mills.

**EXPORT TRADE.** The position of the Indian industry will not be completely understood without an idea of its export side. The exports of Indian piecegoods have shown some advance during the last three years, and in the year under review stood at 71,000,000 yards. The bulk of the exports were coloured goods which increased from 51,000,000 yards to 61,000,000 yards. Grey goods increased from 6,000,000 yds. to 9,000,000 yards and white goods increased from 534,000 yds. to 6,000,000 yds. (Continued on Page 14)

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## We Must Start These Industries!

Alkali, Caustic Soda And Bleaching Powder

(By R. N. Bapasa)

Japan deserves credit for starting the alkali industry on a very large scale. It is noteworthy to learn that satisfactory quality of caustic soda, soda ash, and bleaching powder are being produced in Japan on a very large scale. It is, therefore, interesting to look back on the history of the development of the soda ash and bleaching powder industry in that country with a view to learning a lesson for India.

They have been making persistent and strenuous efforts for development of this industry in Japan. This particular industry is very prosperous due to the indefatigable efforts both by the Japanese Government and the public.

**POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.** The Japan caustic soda industry was started somewhere in 1915 due to the Great World War when the supplies of the caustic soda were practically cut down. During the war time Japan did succeed in producing caustic soda, soda ash and bleaching powder and other chemicals not only for use in the war but also for her domestic needs.

Prior to the year 1900, the industry under review had been still on its trial. The world war, however, gave it a great impetus as the British and German products which had a good hold over the Japanese market began to lose their influence entirely because they increased their prices exorbitantly and Germany was not in a position to export the goods during the war.

It was under these circumstances there came into existence 21 electrolytic soda companies from 1915-20. Then came the period of depression just after the war and only 12 concerns out of these 21 remain in existence after tidying over the difficulties which arose in the post-war depression period. These are now very prosperous and have formed Nippon & Bleaching Powder Trade Association.

After the war there was a serious competition with foreigners. In order to meet this it was decided in the year 1918 to organise the soda and bleaching powder trade association and this helped considerably for production control materialized a revision of the import duty on soda in 1921 and started the jointed purchases of graphite (for electrode) in 1922 and thus obtained an immense invisible control for maintaining the industry.

**SILK INDUSTRY.** The most important period which has helped the development of Alkali industry in Japan was the advent of the artificial silk industry in the year 1930. The development of this industry was phenomenal so that more than 60 per cent of the total output of caustic soda was being consumed in this particular country by artificial silk factories.

The consumption of the caustic soda in the artificial silk industry is estimated to have been 20,41,20,00 kgs in 1931 and 11,73,32,30,00 kgs in 1935. Calculating on the basis of 100 for the former, we get the figure of 422 for the latter. That in calculating this figure for 1935, the saving by approximately 10 per cent due to the advancement of technical knowledge.

In the bleaching powder industry there was an important phase worth noticing. Caustic soda was bound to make a gradual increase in demand, parallel with the development of the artificial silk industry but as to bleaching powder the domestic demand had reached its height already during the world war time so that the foundation came to be controlled in 1920 through the organisation of a federation as stated above.

Then there came a short period of free competition but the system of control revived at the end of 1925. Subsequently owing to the disposal of surplus chlorine produced from the electrolytic soda a collapse took place in the bleaching powder market. In order to cope with this particular situation the Japan Government took counter measures from production control to sale control whereby the market price got stabilized.

In 1931, bleaching powder began to be exported in big volume to different centres. In 1933 Japanese were able to produce highest test bleaching powder known as per chlorine 70 per cent and also the ordinary bleaching powder 35 per cent and they begin to

## SOVIET RUSSIA AND HER INDUSTRIES

Plans In Hand For Big Extensions

(MOSCOW, (By Air Mail.)

That the Soviet industrial output during the third quarter of this year will reach 27 per cent of the year's total or in value 16,700 million roubles is the conclusion derived by the Moscow correspondent of "La Revue Mensuelle" from the plans submitted by the State Planning Commission and approved by the Council of People's Commissars for the U.S.S.R.

In comparison with the corresponding period in 1935, industrial output in the third quarter of 1936 will increase by 42 per cent. This advance will result from an estimated 53 per cent increase in output by light industry, a 50 per cent increase by the timber industry; 46 per cent by heavy industry; 33 per cent by the food industry, and 36 per cent in the output of local industry and the industrial co-operatives.

**NEW LEVELS.** It is interesting to consider what these new levels involve in actual output figures. The estimates for the period provide for the production of 347,675,000 tons of coal, 8,125,000 of oil and gas; 3,388,000 tons of rolled steel, 4,288,000 tons of steel, 3,800,000 tons of pig iron, 467 locomotives, 20,770 freight cars and 47,875 automobiles. Timber exports are to be trebled, reaching 14 million cubic metres, the gross production of the agricultural machinery industry should reach 260 million roubles at 1926-27 prices; light and local industry together will produce 804 million metres of cotton cloth, 23 million metres of woolen cloth, and 83 million metres of linen cloth in the period under consideration.

**METAL GOODS.** The output of metal articles for general consumption will be double the value of production in the third quarter of 1935, reaching 435.4 million roubles. Capital construction is fixed at 10,879 roubles. It is also estimated that in the third quarter of the current year the retail turnover of State and co-operative trade will amount to 25,500 million roubles. Average daily truck loadings on the railways have been planned to reach the 90,000 level.

**CAN YOU DESIGN TEXTILES?**

Bombay University Offers Prizes For Original Ideas

The Department of Chemical Technology of the University of Bombay have advertised a competition for textile designs. Artists and others are invited to submit, by 30th November 1936, designs containing not more than three colours suitable for roller printing on textile fabrics. Designs submitted will be adjudicated by a Committee nominated by the University which will award prizes to the three best designs as follows:—First Prize, Rs. 250. Second Prize, Rs. 125. Third Prize, Rs. 75.

No entrance fee will be charged, but the winning designs shall become the property of the University.

(Continued on Page 14)

have large market throughout the world.

The concentrated bleaching powder known as per chlorine (Calcium Hypochlorite 70 per cent) also finding a market throughout the world. This particular quality was only supplied in the past by the I. G. Farbenindustrie. Liquid chlorine which was the exclusive monopoly of Great Britain and Italy is recently broken up by Japan.

**LESSON FOR INDIA.** If Japan can succeed in doing tremendous amount of business in Alkali industry especially caustic soda, bleaching powder and soda ash why India should be lagging behind? We have got enormous resources regarding the raw products in the various states such as common salt, etc. Besides this we have got distinct advantage of high tariff duty over the foreigners and a great market for the caustic soda.

I would advise the leading industrialists to consider starting Rayon or artificial silk industry so that largest quantity of caustic soda could be consumed for this particular purpose. There is a very great field for starting Alkali industry in India.

## Illuminating Facades Of Edifices

A New Electrical Device Enhances Civic Beauty

(From A Correspondent.)

Tourist traffic is in many countries an important source of revenue which the municipalities or boroughs concerned could not afford to lose. For the development of this traffic the local authorities often conduct expensive advertising campaigns both at home and abroad, and in addition much is done by the Government as well as by private parties to enhance the attractiveness of a tourist resort.

In this connection one may draw attention to a means of publicity that can be applied at small cost for the purpose of attracting the attention of art historians but is also an object of interest to the average tourist, its meaning being "sensed" unconsciously rather than consciously perceived. Steps should therefore be taken to make these edifices stand out conspicuously not only in the day-time but also at night, which can be achieved by flood-lighting their facades in an effective manner. A few electric lamps of high intensity will plunge the entire facade of a building into a sea of light whose effect is simply astonishing. The impression one takes of the building at night being far more overwhelming than in the day-time.

The installation for facade lighting consists of a number of powerful lamps in reflectors which concentrate the beams on the facade of the building. The individual beams must be directed in such a manner that they supplement each other and thus produce an evenly-distributed illumination. Such an installation is quite simple since the fittings can be mounted at easily accessible points, e.g., on the roof of a building situated opposite or, if sufficient space is available, on the ground in a shrubbery or similar enclosure.

This "projected light" has been used during the last few years not only for festive illumination on special occasions, but in some instances even as a permanent institution. Now that it has become possible to introduce the important factor of colour by making use of gaseous discharge lamps (sodium and mercury vapour lamps), the possibilities achievable with this class of illumination are inexhaustible. The sodium lamp gives an intense orange-yellow light, the mercury vapour lamp a bluish light. This light, either alone or mixed with that of incandescent lamps, will give really splendid effects.

**COLOUR EFFECTS.** With facade lighting, every detail of an edifice is shown up far more distinctly than by daylight; this is particularly noticeable in the much sharper delineation of statutory work and reliefs. Moreover, a building thus floodlighted at night appears isolated from its environment, which is an advantage because environment often detracts from the appearance of a building. By using mixed light we can furthermore produce remarkable colour-effects, the shadows due to the light of one lamp being supplemented by the differently coloured light of the other lamp. With mercury and sodium light, for instance, we obtain a variety of shades between yellow and blue.

A special application of projected light is the floodlighting of trees or groups of trees. This gives very striking colour-effects; for instance, the green of trees floodlit with mercury light assumes a very light, fresh tint. By distributing mercury, sodium and incandescent lamp-light over a shrubbery or recreation ground we can make it look like fairy-land.

**SWADESHI TIES**

We have received some samples of Swadeshi silk ties manufactured by Ranganatha and Co., Kalbdevi, Bombay, and find them of good material and excellent finish. They are available in a large variety of attractive colours and patterns.

## ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE

Secretary's First Annual Report Published

The Indian Coffee Cess Committee is established under an Act (Act XIV of 1935), which was passed by the Central Legislature and came into operation in November 1935. This Act was the result of representations made by the coffee interests in South India as to the desirability of imposing a cess on exports of coffee with a view to finding funds for the improvement and development of the Indian coffee industry. Various conferences were held between the coffee growers and the Governments of the Provinces and States concerned and the present Act is based upon the recommendations resulting from their discussions.

**AIMS.** Under the Act a customs duty is levied on all coffee produced in India and taken by sea or land to any place beyond British India, or to Burma at the maximum rate of Re. 1 per cwt. The Governor-General in Council, however, may on the recommendation of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, fix the duty at a lower rate than Re. 1 per cwt. by notification in the Gazette of India. The present rate is 8 annas per cwt. as recommended by the Committee, and as notified by the Central Board of Revenue Notification No. 58, dated the 2nd November, 1935.

The funds collected as a result of the cess are to be used for the purpose of promoting the sale, and increasing the consumption, in India and elsewhere, of Indian coffee, and also for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interests of the coffee industry in India. The administration of the funds has been placed in the hands of a Committee consisting of representatives of the Governments concerned, the coffee-growers, the trading and shipping interests involved, and a representative of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It may be noted that, owing to the approaching separation of Burma from India, Burma has been excluded from the scope of the Act at the request of the Government of that Province.

**SUB-COMMITTEES.** Most of the detailed work of the Committee is carried on by means of Sub-Committees. The Committee is greatly indebted to the members of these Sub-Committees for the invaluable assistance they have given in furthering the work of the Committee, and whilst it would be invidious to single out either Sub-Committee for special mention, it feels that it would be lacking in a sense of appreciation if it did not record its express thanks to the members of the Propaganda Sub-Committee, who by reason of the nature of their work, have been called upon to attend meetings at more frequent intervals.

The functions of the two Sub-

Committees are detailed below and their composition will be found (on page 11.)

(a) The Executive Sub-Committee deals with the General Administration of the Committee. It controls the finances and exercises such powers in matters of policy as may be delegated to it from time to time by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee.

(b) The Propaganda Sub-Committee has been formed with the object of examining the question of finding wider markets for Indian coffee in India.

**MEETINGS.** The Indian Coffee Cess Committee held one Meeting during the year under review at Bangalore, and was attended among others by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore. Among the other visitors present were Mr. Rajagopalachariar, First Member of Council, Mr. Madhava Rao, Second Member of Council, Mr. Ramanathan, Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Ranganatha Rao, Late Mysore Trade Commissioner in London and Mr. A. M. Livingstone, Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

Meetings of the Executive Sub-Committee were held at Bangalore on the 24th November 1935, and at Saklaspur on 5th January 1936, 14th and 15th March 1936, and 26th April 1936.

A Joint Meeting of the Executive and Propaganda Sub-Committees was held at Coonoor on 2nd May 1936.

**WORK IN INDIA.** At the inaugural meeting it was agreed that at the outset the major portion of the funds available should be devoted to propaganda to increase the consumption of Indian coffee in India. At a Meeting of the Propaganda Sub-Committee held in January 1936, the Secretary was given instructions for carrying out a preliminary tour to study the lines on which propaganda should be carried out in Hyderabad.

At a later Joint Meeting of the Executive and Propaganda Sub-Committee it was decided that propaganda in India should be concentrated, in the first instance in the South West where there appeared to be an immediate opening for increasing the consumption of Coffee. The general scheme of operations decided upon will include the establishment of an India Coffee House at Hyderabad and another in Bombay. These cities are to be centres of propaganda, and each will include a cafe where good coffee will be sold at a small price per cup, samples distributed for co-

(Continued on Page 14)

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## Rules Great Nation Yet Plays With Beads Owner Of Magnificent Palace Who Works In Tent

(BY GEORGE GODWIN.)

In Persia they call Reza Shah Pahlavi "Shahanshah," which means King of Kings.

The Imperial Palace of Teheran points two white towers against the night sky, and out of this fairy-tale setting emerges stealthily a cloaked figure.

Passing the silent sentries, the mysterious one vanishes into the night. In this way Persia's master moves about his capital, and learns such things as seldom come to royal ears.

Tall, lean and hard as nails, the Shah has known suffering. When he was three his mother—widow of an N.C.O. of the Province of Mazandaran—looked her child on her back and trudged a hundred and twenty-five miles to the capital.

### Became A General

Still young and pretty in a dark and masculine way with a lithe and hardened body, the Dictator's mother married a Cossack and her son at fifteen, following custom, took this man's trade—arms.

By the end of the war he was a general, with a reputation for personal courage and sound strategy.

In 1921 he called 3,000 men together and told them that he would march them to the capital, where he would overthrow the Government. He was as good as his word.

It was like Mussolini's march on Rome with this difference: that whereas Mussolini did not march, but followed by car when the coup had succeeded, Reza Shah personally led his men and changed his arm.

He now had control of the country and swiftly divided it into six military zones, modernised the army restored order. People said that he had no heart, but none denied his head.

### Bandit Problem

Two years after his coup he was premier, still faced with the problem of hill bandits.

He decided to follow the example of Marshal Lyautey in Morocco, and accordingly set up police posts and made Persian highways safe for caravans. In his palace he dreamed of a return of Persia's vanished splendour.

In 1923, while this man of the people dreamed of his country's lost greatness, an obese Shah turned his back on the problems of Persia and set out for the playgrounds of Europe.

Shah Sultan Ahmed, fat and flabby, was despised for his inattention to public affairs.

For two years the Ahmed play-

ed in Europe. Then, the Persian Mejliss—Parliament—moved his deposition. Reza Khan, soldier-statesman, ascended the throne of Persia with an income of £120,000 a year.

### Brought in Experts

The new Shah revived the ancient carpet industry, reorganised medical and other social services, brought in experts from America to handle money, a Belgian to reorganise the Post Office, a French lawyer to codify the Persian law.

This Man of Iron spends much of his time to-day in his fairy palace. In the lovely garden, where upon scented nights the voices of singing birds mingle with the splashing of the fountain, Reza sits at the open door of a crimson tent and looks out upon the night.

It is from this tent that he escapes into his capital—to listen and to learn. Most days, hatless, his iron-grey hair unkempt, he sits at a small table in his beloved tent and transacts State business. As he talks he plays with beads, and toys with a compass that is his inconspicuous plaything.

### Gold-plated Car

But the key to this strange man's character comes not from the fact that he designed his crown, but from the fact that at his coronation he snatched it from the priest and put it on his own head.

Reza Shah dreams of a Persia that shall have broken with her past and become important in the modern world. He realises the vast importance of the oil wells of Persia for her prosperity and is bent upon their exploitation. Such is the man who to-day rules Persia. — ("Everybody's Weekly").

## Thrilling Play Between Manchester Rivals Villa Maintains Leadership In Second Division In League Football Matches

LONDON, Sept. 12. Selectors had a look round in efforts to find out who the Irish Leagueers on September 23.

Roberts (Arsenal) broke his nasal bone, continued in the right wing and scored Arsenal's fourth goal in the second half. Sunderland failed to maintain the bright opening. Arsenal after being outplayed scored three goals in ten minutes through Crayston, Beasley and Bastin. A few minutes later Sunderland reduced through Thomson. At the interval Arsenal led three to nil.

Clash between Manchester rivals attracted 70,000. Fast and clever football was witnessed. The united superior Bamford scored in the fifth minute. Manley increased the lead. Thrills were plentiful. Bray scored for the city two minutes before the interval. The United led two to one.

On resumption, Nale equalised in the sixty-fifth minute. Bryant snatched the winner seven minutes before the close.

Charlton Babes of the First Division suffered their first defeat. It was most unlucky as they were more constructive and sounder team. Edwards Brown scored for Leeds in the second-half.

Liverpool swamped Grimsby by seven to one after leading three to one at interval.

VILLA MAINTAIN LEAD. Aston Villa maintained leadership in the Second Division. Broome and Hodgson scored after Gastall netted for Burnley four minutes in the start. On resumption Broome missed penalty whereafter Villa's goal survived a terrific siege.

Bury was pressing Villa's leadership. Graham Matthews scored in the first half. Bury's rugged defence was a feature. On resumption Graham's increasing last minute.

Tottenham re-organised their team and eight changes proved a success against Leicester after

goalless first half. Morrison profiting by a miskick netted in the fifth minute.

### LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 13. The following are the results of the League Football matches:

#### FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 4, Sunderland 1, Birmingham 2, Stoke 4, Bolton 1, Everton 2, Brentford 1, Huddersfield 1, Leeds 2, Charlton Nil, Liverpool 7, Grimsby 1, Manchester United 3, Manchester City 2, Middlesbrough 2, Chelsea Nil, Preston 1, Wolverhampton 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2, Derby 3, West Bromwich 3, Portsmouth 1.

#### SECOND DIVISION

Bradford Nil, Sheffield United 3, Burnley 1, Aston Villa 2, Coventry 2, Plymouth Nil, Doncaster Nil, Nottingham Forest 2, Fulham 1, Chesterfield Nil, Leicester Nil, Eury 3, Newcastle Nil, Tottenham 1, Norwich 1, Blackpool 2, Southampton 2, Bradford City Nil, Swansea 3, Barnsley 1, Westham 3, Blackburn 1.

#### THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Bristol Rovers 2, Northampton Nil, Aldershot 2, Watford 2, Clapton Orient 3, Reading 2, Gillingham 1, Southend Nil, Luton 5, Crystal Palace 2, Millwall Nil, Bournemouth 2, Newport 2, Cardiff 3, Nottscounty 1, Queens Park Rangers 2, Swindon 1, Brighton 2, Torquay 5, Bristol City 2, Walsall 4, Exeter 2.

#### THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Accrington Nil, Hull 1, Chester 6, Barrow Nil, Crewe 2, York 2, Halifax 2, Hartlepool Nil, Lincoln 1, New Brighton Nil, Mansfield 1, Carlisle 4, Oldham 4, Gateshead 4, Port Vale 2, Darlington 2, Rotherham 2, Wrexham 2, Stock-

## BENGALI GIRL'S VENTURE

To Swim From Elephant Rocks To Gateway Of India

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13. Miss Gani Ghosh, noted Bengali girl swimmer is leaving for Bombay on Sept. 20, to make a bid for swimming from Elephant Rocks to the Gateway of India. Her trainer, Mr. Prafulla Ghosh, well-known endurance swimmer, is also accompanying Miss Ghosh. — United Press.

## AERODROMES AND LAND-GROUNDS FOR MALAYA

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaya.

(By Mail.) New aeroplanes and land-grounds are to be built throughout Malaya, forming a strategic chain linking Singapore to the interior.

The main R. A. F. station is at present in on Singapore Island, but there is also a huge aerodrome at Seletar, the headquarters of the Far East Command. An aerodrome site at Malacca has been recommended by Air Commodore Sydney Smith, Air Officer commanding the R. A. F. Far East. It has also been decided to lengthen the Kuala Lumpur aerodrome to enable large aircraft to land in all weather conditions. A big aerodrome is being constructed at Port Swettenham. Commercial requirements are not being neglected. Plans for a new local passenger and mail service have been drawn up by local interests.

port 3, Rochdale Nil, Tranmere 3, Southport 3.

### SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 2, Third Lanark 2, Albion 2, Arbroath Nil, Clyde 2, Dunfermline 1, Hamilton 1, Celtic 2, Hearts 3, Falkirk 1, Kilmarnock 3, Hibernian 2, Queen of the South 2, Dundee 3, Queens Park 2, Sunnirren 2, Rangers 3, Motherwell 2, St. Johnstone Nil, Partick 2—Reuter.

### Leicester Beat Waterloo

LONDON, Sept. 12. The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day: Bath Nil, Llanelli 6, Bradford 11, Manchester 13, Ristol 5, Swansea 9, Cardiff 3, Bridgend 4, Coventry 28, Rugby 3, Leicester 13, Waterloo 6, Plymouth 10, Exeter 8—Reuter.

### Yorkshire Cup Matches

LONDON, Sept. 12. The following are the results of the matches played in Yorkshire cup first round under Rugby Northern Union rules: Newcastle 7, Bramley 7, Hull-kington 13, Hull 17, Dewsbury 8, Keighley Nil, York 8, Batley 2, Bradford 11, Leeds 12, Hunslet 19, Featherstone 5, Huddersfield 2, Wakefield 8, Halifax 7, Castleford Nil. LANCASHIRE CUP (First Round) Liverpool 3, St. Helens 14, Warrington 6, Wigan 7, Widnes 12, Broughton 17, Streatham 8, Barrow 23, Swinton 15, Rochdale Nil, Salford 8, Oldham 4, St. Helens Recreation 7, Leigh 7—Reuter.

### Perry Wins U. S. Singles Title

FORESTHILLS, Sept. 12. Perry won the American Singles title beating Budge 2/6, 6/2, 8/6, 1/6, 10/8—Reuter.

### WOMEN'S SINGLE (Semi-Finals)

FORESTHILLS, Sept. 12. In Women's Singles semi-finals Varble beat Jacobs 4-6, 6-3, 6-2—Reuter.

### Amarnath And Gujarat Cricket Association

The second annual general meeting of the Gujarat Cricket Association was held on September 9 in Ahmedabad to adopt the Annual Report and the Balance Sheet for the year 1935-36 and to arrange the programme for the New Year.

The Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account together with the Report for the year 1935-36 was adopted.

The President, Sir Chinubhai Madhwal, then declared that the Baromet Shield which was given by him after his late father to play a Quadrangular Tournament in Ahmedabad, will now be given to the Association to play Inter District Championship Tournament for this year.

As regards Amarnath matter, it was decided to support a move of appointing independent Tribunal to inquire into the matter.

The meeting also decided to enter into the Ranji Trophy Tournament this year also.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, September 14. Three of the following frequencies will be used: G.S.G. 17.79 Mc/s (6.86m.), GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.66 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m). 10-45 Big Ben. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 11-10 A Song Recital. Greenwich Time Signal at 11-30 p.m. 11-30 The News and Announcements. 11-50 "Dixie Land Whar" I was Born in." Memorials of the cotton fields, in negro songs and spirituals. 12-20 Talk. 12-35 A Recital of Music for Wind Instruments. A.M.

1-0 Variety. 2-0 Jean Salders Serenaders. 2-10 The News and Announcements. 2-30 Jean Salders Serenaders. 2-39 Talk. 2-55 A Recital, by William Primrose (Viola) and Joan Coxon (Soprano). Greenwich Time Signal at 3-30 p.m. 3-45 Billy Gerhardt and his Dance Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel Hotel, London. 4-0 Dance Music. 4-15 Close down.

### Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, September 14. V.U.B. 350.9 metres 855 Kc/s.

1-0 A Studio Programme by S. Rose and Company. Limited. (Columbia Records). 2-0 Selection of Indian Music. Manibai Garba Party "Vanama Vage Chhe Krishna Tari"—Garba. "Premani Pujaran Bani,"—Garba. G. M. Londhe "Chand Ek Tuza"—Karnataka - Bilaval. "Lachakat Murakat Hasat"—Itlang. Durgabai Khote, "Bala Kazop ylena"—Ayodhecha Raja. "Anand De Aji Suman"—Ayodhecha Raja. Gururao Deshpande "Mundari Man Laye Sakhi"—Yaman. "Bar Sarasati Samagat Hun"—Todi. Saraswati Mane. "Na Bolo Shyam"—Sarang. Pandit Balmukund Bhaskar. "Chalo Sakhi Khele"—Hori. Pandit Balbukund Bhaskar. "Kaise Katengi Ratiya"—Gazal. "Kabe Machaye Short"—Gazal. Sundrabai. "Kon Tarhase Tum Phekat"—Hori. "Akeli Mat Jaevo"—Bhairvi. (Odeon Record). 5-30 Relay from Wellington Cinema.

6-15 Talk (Gujarati): "Foundation of Music—No 7." By Mrs. Khoshed T. Mulla. 6-35 Gujarati Folk Songs. By Raski T. Vin. 7-5 Bul-Bul Tarang Solos. By Jayant Shah. 7-15 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 7-30 "As a Friend". A sketch in Hindi presented by Hiren Bose. 8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi. 8-25 Light Classical Music. By Prof. Amanatalli Khan. With Saranji, Harmonium and Tabla. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Talk (English): "Current Books". By C. P. C. Wade. 10-0 A Dance Evening. Ken Mac introduces his Orchestra in new numbers. Assisted by Hazel Cook and Joe Judah.

8-25 Light Classical Music. By Prof. Amanatalli Khan. With Saranji, Harmonium and Tabla. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Talk (English): "Current Books". By C. P. C. Wade. 10-0 A Dance Evening. Ken Mac introduces his Orchestra in new numbers. Assisted by Hazel Cook and Joe Judah.

### Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, September 14. VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

p.m. 12-36 SB A Light Orchestral Concert. 1-6 SB The Latest Dance Hits. (Selected Items). Ted Frangopoulou and His Blue Harmony Boys. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 Talk: "How men began to write and count" By Nripen Chatterjee. Educational Broadcast for School Students. 2-6 Musical Selections. 2-36 Kathakata. By Ramratan Vyakarnatirtha. 5-36 Instrumental Music. Sarode Solo. Rajendra Narayan Sen Gupta. 5-51 Gambhira Sonx. By Tarapada Lahiri. 6-6 Talk (Bengali): "Practical Remedies for Insect Pest." By H. C. Roy. District Agricultural Officer, 24 Parganas. Rural Reconstruction Talk. 6-26 A Classical Programme. Sath Chandra Datta. (Dani Babu)—Dhrupad. 6-41 Ramkrishna Mishra—Khayal. 7-1 Mushatq Husain—Khayal. 7-21 Sagar Prosad Srivastava—

Kheyal. 7-36 Manju Shahib—Thungr. 7-51 SB News in English. 8-6 A Light Vaudeville Programme from the Studio. Alternatively, if reception satisfactory. An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry. 8-51 SB General News Bulletin. Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali). 9-6 Classical Song. Kheyal. By Sachin Das. 9-31 SB Instrumental Music. Clarinet Solo. By N. N. Mazumdar. 9-51 SB Talk (Bengali): "Accounts not Accounted for" By Chitra Gupta. 10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin. Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

### Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, September 14. VUD 340.13 metres, 832 kc/s.

a.m. 8-0 Bhajan. By Lachhi Ram. Chorus. (Supported by A.I.R. Artists). 8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Jangla Bhairvi. 8-20 Musaddas-I-Hali. By Ghulam Farid. (Refined by A.I.R. Artists). 8-35 Lachhi Ram. Khayal Desi Todi. 8-45 Story (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History" No 2. Saleema. By Chattr Sain Shastri. 9-0 Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing. Niaz Bai of Patiala. Khayal; Thumri; Ghazal. 9-30 Lachhi Ram. Thumri Gaur Sarang. 9-40 Ghulam Farid. "Dil ko jab dil se rah hoti hai Ah hoti hai wah hoti hai"—Jigar. 9-50 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Blaskhani Todi. p.m. 1-0 Indian Recorded Music. 5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra "Mere man men basi".

5-40 Lachhi Ram. Khayal Shudh Todi. Thumri Pili. 6-0 Ghulam Farid. "Kis wala se lab par mire fayad na ati Woh chot nahin khal thi jo yad na ati"—Daghi. 6-10 Haldar Husain Chughtal. Sitara—Puria Kalyan.

6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani). 6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English). 6-40 Ghulam Farid. "Mujhe dar se apne tu tale hai yeh bata mujhe tu kahan nahin Kol aut bhi hai tere siwa tu agar nahin to kahan nahin."—Mir Dard. 6-50 Niaz Bai of Patiala. Khayal Thumri; Ghazal. 7-20 Ghulam Farid. "Ae bhj woh to munh ko chhupae mire aga Is tarah se ae keh na ae mire age."—Daghi.

7-30 "For Villagers only". 8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Events". By Dr. Zakir Husain Khan. 8-45 Simla Hill Songs. By Lachhi Ram.

8-53 Talk A.I.R. Orchestra. (Beat-ing Heart). "Dil ki Tarap". 9-7 Niaz Bai of Patiala. Ghazal. 9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report—(Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report—(English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Girl Guides" By Mrs. B. H. Dobson.

10-0 "Devonshire Cream" (A.B.C. Recorded Programme). A Comedy by Eden Philpotts. Adapted and Produced by Cyril Wood.

## Solid Foundations

(Estd. in 1907 for dependable insurance)

The Foundations of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. have been well and truly laid thanks to the judicious investment policy of the Company directed by men of wide experience, great foresight, financial knowledge and business acumen. The following figures measure the consistent advance in the Company's progress.

| YEAR  | INCOME   | RESERVES | DIVIDENDS PAID. |
|-------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| 1908. | 71,821   | 35,000   | 5%              |
| 1916. | 71,812   | 2,11,121 | 61%             |
| 1924. | 1,02,257 | 5,15,000 | 121%            |
| 1932. | 1,36,414 | 7,48,000 | 121%            |
| 1935. | 2,02,330 | 7,89,900 | 121%            |

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 13,00,000

### FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Insurance against Fire, Consequential Loss and Riot and Civil commotion accepted at Tariff Rates.

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Up-to-date, Scientific and Liberal Policy contracts designed to meet individual requirements at competitive rates of premium.

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COMPLEXION ROUGH of the finest quality tone and texture, giving added brilliance to the eyes. Twelve modern shades to choose from.

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FACE POWDER, perfumed with your favourite essence. COTY beautifies without clogging the pores. Its wide range of artistic shades.

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# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL

### ENGAGEMENTS

#### To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 14, 1992  
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 27, 1335  
Parsi: Farvardin 9, 1306  
Hightide: 11.22, 23.36.  
Lowtide: 4.57, 17.29.  
Sunrise: 6h 26m.  
Sunset: 6h 43m.  
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

#### Tuesday, September 15.

Municipal By-Election in 'C' Ward, last day for nomination papers.  
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

#### Domestic Occurrence

HIRJI KHAMJI LILANI age 45 died on Saturday night. Uthman ceremony on Tuesday at 3 P.M. (B.T.) 11-13 King Lane, Fort.

#### GOVERNOR ATTENDS I.C.S. DINNER.

The Governor of Bombay attended the I.C.S. Dinner at the Turf Club House at Poona on Saturday.

## REGAL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CLIVE BROOK  
HELEN VINSON

LOVE IN EXILE  
With MARY CARLISLE  
Directed by ALFRED I. WERKER  
GENERAL FILM DISTRIBUTORS LTD  
121-123, WILKINSON ST., LONDON W.C.2

#### BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY!

#### ON THE STAGE IN ENGLISH!

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's  
Magnificent Four-Act Musical  
Dream Fantasy from the  
ARABIAN NIGHTS  
Entertainment—

#### ABU HASSAN

(THE SLEEPER AWAKENED)  
with a cast of  
100 PLAYERS!  
including  
SUNALINI DEVI  
and the famous Paris Dancer  
INDRADEV  
Now Playing  
at

#### THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY  
Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.  
Plans Open.

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## AMUSEMENTS

### OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld". Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.  
EXCELSIOR—"Where There's a Will". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
EMPIRE—"Captain January." Time as usual.  
GLOBE—"Javan-Ka-Nasha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
IMPERIAL—"Javan Lata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
KINSHANA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
MAJESTIC—"Savari Push." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.  
MINERVA—"Hot Blood." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
NOVELTY TALKIES—"A Girl from Lahore." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
OPERA HOUSE—"The Walking Dead." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
PATHE—"The King Steps Out." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
PALACE—"Top Hat." Time as usual.  
REX—"Love in Exile." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
WELLINGTON—"Jahanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
WEST END—"Lahari Lala." Time as usual.

#### STUDENTS' CONFERENCE. COMMITTEE.

"A meeting of the Students Conference Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Prarthana Samaj."

#### ANDHRAITES' SOCIAL

The Andhras of Bombay met at a Social on the occasion of the fourth annual general meeting of the Andhra Co-operative Credit Society, in the premises of the Andhra Maha Sabha at Dadar (Parsi Colony) on Sunday evening.

#### SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Mr. Joseph Callan, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Social Values of Organised games from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m."

#### DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES OF NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN.

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chinwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

#### POSTAL NOTICES

Super-scribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Rosso' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Monday the 14th instant instead of 9-30 and 10 a.m. as previously notified. Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oronsay' via Madras and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 15th instant. Super-scribed registered and unregistered mails for Laurence Margua and South Africa per s.s. 'Gujarat' via Madras and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 14th instant instead of upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th instant as previously notified.

#### PEDIGREE BULLS FOR KAIRA DISTRICT.

The Collector of Kaira District writes:—His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal in connection with the scheme for improvement of livestock has received further response in Kaira District. Donations for 20 Pedigree Bulls have been received and a sum of Rs. 1226 has been contributed for their maintenance. Promises to maintain 10 bulls have been received.

#### THE TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Association Mr. G. G. Gulrajaney will read a paper on "The possibility of liquid Chlorine manufacture in India to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, will preside.

#### G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the above Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) on Gole Maidan at Matunga (G.I.P.) opp. coaching office to consider the question of transfer of certain workers from Parel and Matunga Workshops on reduced pay to Jhansel.

## WEEK-END CRICKET

### Games Spoiled By Intermittent Showers In City

Monsoon conditions in Bombay prevented satisfactory games in cricket during the week-end. However matches were played on Sunday, after nearly a fortnight's interval, at the Kennedy Seafaces. Matches began as late as two to three hours after the scheduled time (11 o'clock) and at frequent intervals play had to be stopped on account of light showers. Under the circumstances matches were only one-sided and drawn once for want of time.

At the Islam Gymkhana, the Maharashtra Young Cricketers were the visitors and piled up 136 for 4 at the close of play, S. G. Khairaz 0, H. G. Khairaz 50, A. U. Botwala 67, A. A. Hakim 0, Y. Ismail (not out) 19.

#### BOMBAY GYMKHANA v PARSII GYMKHANA

The Bombay Gymkhana paid a visit to the Parsi Gymkhana on Sunday. The visitors batting first made 165, Tew and Taylor contributing 65 and 50. At the close of play the Parsis made 21 for 2. Thus the match ended in a draw.

#### Score:—

#### BOMBAY GYMKHANA

First Innings  
G W Craik c Khan, b Havewala 0  
R F Moss c Havewala, b F K F Nariman 0  
B R T Greer l.b.w., b F K F Nariman 10  
B H Taylor c F Kapadia, b F K F Nariman 30  
J E Tew c D Kapadia, b Havewala 63  
H W Horton b F K F Nariman 0  
M Mackinnon c T Contractor, b Lakdawala 21  
E F Slater (not out) 27  
G R Me. D Clements st M Engineer, b Havewala 2  
C W chicken b Havewala 1  
J O Bartley (not out) 9  
Extras 2

Total (for 2 wickets) 165

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS

J F Havewala 4 for 54; F K F Nariman 4 for 77; J B Lakdawala 1 for 23 and M K Pakiwal 9.

#### PARSI GYMKHANA

First Innings  
J H Wadia l.b.w. Craik 4  
T K Contractor c Chicken, b Bartley 0  
F K F Nariman (not out) 13  
F E Kapadia (not out) 4  
M P Engineer, D K Kapadia, P K Mistry, M R Khan, J F Havewala, M K Pakhiwala, and J B Lakdawala did not bat

Total (for 2 wickets) 21

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS

J O Bartley 1 for 7 and G W Craik 1 for 14.

#### Rs. 16,000 DONATED FOR RELIEF

#### Bombay Charitable Trusts Respond To R. B. Chitale's Appeal

It is reliably understood that the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee has secured assistance of about Rs. 16,000 in all from several charity trusts in Bombay for carrying on famine relief work in that district.

Out of this amount of about Rs. 18,000, Rs. 3,000 each have been donated by N. M. Wadia Charities, R. D. Tata Trust and J. D. Tata Trust, while the rest is made up by other local charitable institutions.

It is stated that these donations were made in response to the appeal made by Rao Bahadur Chitale, President of the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee.

#### HARIBHAU BHANDARI AND GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

Poona's well-known Capt. Haribhau Bhandare and Master Anant Vasalkar will render a variety programme of ballads, music and mimicry, in the coming Ganapati festival celebrations. Social national and inspiring ballads will be sung regarding the life-work of leaders, such as the Congress President, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Pt. M. Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. the National Flag and late Babu Genu. It will be a programme of full two hours. Private or public programmes can be arranged through the Manager, Gajanan Boarding, Borbhat Lane, Girgaon.

## KURLA CHAMBHARS' CHALLENGE TO AMBEDKAR

### Will Contest Both Seats Despite Him

Mr. S. K. Chandorkar writes from Kurla:—"Chevali Chambhars" belonging to one of the sub-castes of the Depressed Classes have been following Dr. Ambedkar and had always supported him. Some days back a deputation of the same community waited upon the Dr. at the residence at Dadar and requested him that he should give at least one seat to the Chevali Chambhars, out of the 15 reserved seats. But the Dr. retorted that as their community did not support his conversion movement by holding a conference just like the Mang community, has done he would not give a seat to them. However the Chevali Chambhars, are not disheartened. They are going to contest the two reserved seats of Thana and Kolaba Districts. If necessary they are going to stand on Congress Tickets too.

The leaders of the community are carrying on a propaganda in both the Districts to that effect. The names of the two candidates will be published later on.

## PITRIPAKSHA MELA AT GAYA

### Facilities For Pilgrims

The Pitripaksha Mela will commence from the 1st October next and continue till the 15th. During the period millions of Hindu pilgrims from different parts of India visit the place every year to perform 'Sradha' ceremony.

As usual the Bharat Sevaram Sangha is making elaborate arrangements for helping the pilgrims in all possible ways. The Sangha will arrange relief works with a strong volunteer corps together with doctors, medicines, etc.

Relief centres will be opened at the Ry. Station at Chanchoura, at Falgahat as well as the permanent Ashram of the Sangha. Volunteers with badges on will be present at the Station and will be patrolling the Streets every where near Vishnupad Temple, Falgahat to look after the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims.

All the pilgrims will get free board and lodging at the Jatrinibash of the Sangha at the Gaya Sevaram and patients will be treated free of costs at the Charitable dispensary of the Sangha. In cases of danger, disease, difficulty or ill-treatment or missing, the pilgrims are requested to enquire at the Gaya Sevaram. The enquiry office will remain open for 24 hours.

## KHADI HUNDIS FOR GANDHI JAYANTI

Sit. Purshotam Kanji, Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay writes:—It has been decided to celebrate Gandhiji's 68th birthday by selling Khadi Hundis for 3 weeks from 21st. Sept. to 12th Oct.

## FATAL FALL

A lad of five, Chandrakant, residing with his parents at Coronation Building on C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, met with a fatal accident on Saturday last. While playing on the fourth floor of the building, he is stated to have leaned over the low railing skirting the verandah, when he lost his balance and toppled over to the second floor. The boy was removed to the Harkishandas Hospital where he died the same night.

An inquest will be held by the City Coroner on Monday.

## DRAMA IN AID OF NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL

In aid of the New English School started recently at Grant Road, a benefit performance was staged on Saturday evening, at the Victoria Theatre, by the Star Dramatic Amateurs.

At the close of the play "Prem-Rahashya", a few souvenirs were presented to the company and to Mr. Khanderao Desai, who acted the part of the heroine, by Smt. Manlinibai Sukhtankar. Also Smt. Indirabai Wadkar who entertained the guests of the evening with her music was presented with a medal by the authorities.

Suitable speeches were made by the Principal and others of the New English School.

## SEDITION CHARGE

### Calcutta Labour Leader Arrested And Bailed Out

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13. Dr. Sureshchandra Banerji, President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Bengal Workers Association was arrested this morning under Sec. 124-A. I. P. C. for his recent speech at a Labour meeting in Calcutta. He was bailed out on Rs. 500.

He will have to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on September 21.—United Press.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT ON HEAD-JOBBER

Four assailants of a mill-worker who succumbed to his injuries on Saturday night are now said to be absconding, while Arjun Sitaram, alleged to be one of the assailants, has been arrested by the Police.

Ganpat Bapoo Nalwade, a mill-worker in the Kesar-I-Hind Mill, Parel, Bombay, it appears, was going along the Chinchpokli Cross Lane on Thursday last when five persons all of a sudden swooped on him from behind and are alleged to have attacked him with iron pipes and sticks.

Ganpat Bapoo was immediately removed to the hospital where he was treated for one day after which he was stated to have refused to stay. As he grew worse at home, he was later on removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Saturday. The Police have now arrested one person in this connection on a charge of murder and they are now on the track of the other accused.

Ganpat was working as a head-jobber in the mill and the motive of assault is not known.

The City Coroner will hold an inquest on the body on Monday.

## Presidency Health Conditions

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes, on the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending September 5th:—

### CHOLERA.

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 693 attacks and 345 deaths against 834 attacks and 330 deaths in the previous week. Dharwar district reported 194 attacks and 114 deaths against 243-101 in the previous week; Satara 129-44 against 148-68; Sholapur 95-46 against 141-41; Nasik 68-41 against 65-24; Belgaum 53-34 against 73-31; Poona 50-24 against 76-32; East Khandesh 46-20 against 23-12; Ahmednagar 33-13 against 54-18; Bijapur 22-6 against 9-3; West Khandesh 2-0 against 1-0; and Ratnagiri 1-1 against nil.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 22,022 bringing the total since January 1st to 294, 105.

### PLAGUE.

Four cases and 2 deaths from plague were reported from Dharwar District during the week.

### SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week were:—Thana district 16 attacks and 2 deaths; Kolaba 15-0; Kanara 13-0, Ratnagiri 9-1; Poona 4-0; Bijapur 4-0; Ahmednagar 3-0; Broach 2-1; Satara 0-1; Surat 0-1; and Bombay City 2-2. Total 68 attacks and 8 deaths against 85 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week.

### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two attacks and 1 death from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 8 attacks and six deaths in the previous week.

## HARIJANS' CONVERSION TO SIKHISM

### Dr. Tagore's Views

SHANTINIKETHAN, Sept. 13. In response to a friend's query about his views on the question of the wholesale conversion of Harijans to Sikh religion Dr. Rabindranath Tagore writes:—"Whatever may be the political status of the Sikhs to-day I cannot myself look upon them as very far from Hindu religion for the simple reason that the fundamental ethical principles are practically the same. If Sanathan Hindus of upper classes would not be prepared to extend ordinary Harijans they should not also cry against these unfortunate victims seeking shelter in the Sikh fold".—United Press.

## IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

### Is It Indifference?

The desire expressed to the members of the Schools Committee by Mr. M. N. Talpade, the chairman, that they could meet once a month and transact what business they could, if the members thought that they could not come every week is significant. It is a common feature of the meetings of the Schools Committee that several of the members either do not attend them in time, necessitating an adjournment failing a quorum according to the statutory order or move for an adjournment before all the business in the agenda is transacted. The example set by the parent body in holding night sessions to dispose of arrears is really worth following, although the members of the Schools Committee need not go to such an extent. The members must be made to realise that they have got to discharge the respon-

sibilities, perhaps the most primary that the city fathers owe to this city. It is felt that there should be no occasion for a suggestion that the members come dribbling in one by one simply to have an evening entertainment with their colleagues whom they cannot meet on other occasions.

### "Al Hila"

There was certainly need for another Nationalist Urdu daily in Bombay and "Al Hila," which has recently been started by some Nationalist Muslims, makes a welcome addition to local journals. Its policy is generally progressive and nationalistic and it supports the radical viewpoint in civic as well as national politics. The news-service is efficient and the leading articles well-informed and constructive. The general get-up too, is good and the paper is sold at the popular price of two pice daily.

## TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

After all these days of rain, Saturday afternoon saw a little of sunshine, and throughout the night it was very cool. In the early hours of the dawn the continuous hoots of motor horns and heavy trampling of foot-steps of churchgoers reminded me that, the long awaited day had dawned at last.

Looking through my bedroom window sill, I saw the sun smiling in all its glory, as if this highly honoured image of the suburbs had bidden the sun to give the large number of pilgrims a chance of paying homage at her altar steps.

Crowds thronged the shrine, it looked like a sea of moving heads. The church was quite overcrowded and yet the devotees flocked in numbers. Masses were said after every half hour and there were over 5000 communions.

### ONE WAY TRAFFIC

Our city has many places where one way traffic is observed, but the suburbs only this time every year observes one way traffic. A couple of policemen at every junction and officials at the foot of the Chapel kept order and saved a lot of inconvenience to the people. I am sure the police had a very tiresome day.

### A FAIRY-LAND

Those long flights of steps, that were forsaken throughout the year, had now, turned into something like a fairy land. Toys of every description, novelties of every nation, merry-go-rounds, tumbling-boxes, magic shows, stalls where drinks and eatables of every description could be had. That is not all; practically every house in Bandra was decorated with embroidered curtains, and music filled the air. A sight of Bandra during this full week is a joy that will live for ever.

## Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore

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## The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1936

### COMPANY LAW

The Company Law Amendment Bill, which is now before the Legislative Assembly, is a much belated but yet a very imperfect attempt to remove the numerous defects in the present law regulating companies in India. The five hundred and odd amendments to the Bill and the keen discussion thereon all over the country indicate the importance of the subject and the need for numerous changes in the existing law and even in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. On the main objects of the Bill, stated generally, there is hardly any serious controversy, though, of course, vested interests would much prefer the indefinite continuance of the existing state of things. Those objects, in the words of Mr. Sushil Sen, Solicitor, who helped Government in revising the old company law, are to check the growth of mushroom and fraudulent companies, check ignoring of shareholders by the management, abuses by directors, abuses of the managing agency system, and to ensure full disclosure of material information to shareholders. Opinions, however, must vary on the question, how far the Bill goes in fulfilling these objects. While vested interests fear it goes too far the public in general feel that it does not go far enough. Moreover, apart from its general principles, which are intelligible to all, its details are so intricate and technical that it is difficult for the layman to understand them and their implications. He will, however, find much helpful matter in the special articles on the subject by Mr. Jagjivandas Kapadia and Mr. P. D. Shandassani, published in our columns during the last few weeks. He will also be benefited by the memorandum on the subject by the Bombay Shareholders' Association. The Law member found it so inconvenient and so hard a nut to crack that he could only call it names by describing it as a "drain inspector's report." Indeed, the memorandum does throw light on numerous foul but unsuspected drains. He himself admitted that the Association gave valuable information on a variety of points.

#### Unfair

The most controversial point in the Bill is the system of managing Agency. The pros and cons of the system have been hotly discussed by the public for months past and now figure prominently in the debate in the Assembly. Even the Government of India, who ought to have maintained an impartial attitude in the matter, have thought fit to carry on propaganda in favour of the system by issuing a Press Communiqué praising the many services rendered by it in the past. They propose to publish two more articles on the subject in the course of this week, obviously with a view to influencing the voting on the Bill in the Assembly. This is most unfair, particularly because those benefited by the system are thoroughly able to safeguard their interests, even to secure for them more support than they deserve. Government's communiqué is, moreover, extremely one-sided. About the services of the Agency system in the past the Communiqué says: "There is no doubt that the Managing Agency system has, in the past, contributed greatly to the development of India's industries. Indeed, but for it, such important industries as tea, jute, cotton coal, etc., would either not have been developed at all, or would have developed much more slowly than they have done." That is going too far in boosting the system,

at any rate for a body that should have taken an impartial attitude in the controversy. The services of the Managing Agents in the past have been too much exaggerated, as if they were the "sine qua non" of the country's industrial progress. Moreover, praise of past services is now somewhat irrelevant, when the question is whether or not in the present circumstances it should be abolished or radically modified.

#### Managing Agency System

The Managing Agency system was not without its advantages in the early days of Indian industrialism when capital was scarce or shy, when enterprise was limited and investors ignorant. Some of its advantages may still be pleaded for it, but at present its proved disadvantages far outweigh them and the sooner it is ended, the better for Indian business. Some of its evils are fundamental. It adds an utterly needless but a very heavy item to the cost of production, creates vested interests of a parasitic character with little responsibility to the shareholders. In the form it exists at present it has lent itself to scandalous abuses, which will persist unless it is radically modified. It is notorious how in certain companies in Bombay more than 80 per cent. of their profits was swallowed up by the managing agents by way of commission and how their Articles of Association are so cleverly drawn up as to enable the Agents to remain for ever in power. As regards the plea of the vested interests and their champion in the Assembly, the Law Member, that many Agents have voluntarily foregone their commissions during periods of depression and have made sacrifices otherwise, we shall only say that it pays to keep alive a goose that lays a golden egg. However, while the system, the like of which exists nowhere else in the world, must be ended as early as possible, it is obvious that it cannot be ended at once. For the present it can and should be rigorously controlled. The present Bill puts some wholesome restrictions on the Managing Agents, on their term of office, on the remuneration paid to them and on their powers of borrowing and lending. Similarly the provisions about their removal and generally the greater control given to the shareholders over the companies should help in obviating some of the worst abuses of the Agency system. But the provisions controlling the system do not go far enough. The six members of the Select Committee, including Pandit G. B. Pant and Mr. Satyarnuri, who have appended a dissenting minute to the Committee's report, object to extending the period of tenure of managing agents to 20 years from the commencement of the Act. They further assert that shareholders should have the right to remove from office a managing agent for fraud or breach of trust arising out of the affairs of the company or otherwise. In their opinion not less than two-thirds of the number of Directors should be selected by shareholders and the election should be held in accordance with the principle of proportional representation or the single non-transferable vote. We endorse these suggestions. Further improvements in this respect and in the Bill as a whole are desirable on the lines suggested by Mr. Shandassani and the Bombay Shareholders' Association. And we trust that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee will be considerably improved by the Legislative Assembly.

### Indians In South Africa

It may be that the social position of Indians in South Africa, has, as Mr. Polak suggests in an interview with our representative, improved during recent years. But he himself recognises that their economic position has deteriorated owing to anti-Indian legislation and the replacement of Indians by Europeans in public and municipal services. The general position is that in spite of "the courage" of the Minister of the Interior and in spite of a

slight improvement the stigma of racial inferiority remains, thanks to the calculated and deliberate policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa. And the people of India do feel the humiliation involved in this policy to a great and ancient country. But they do not blame the Government of South Africa so much as the Government of India. The Government of India perhaps sympathise with the people, but the tragedy is that their

### 'ANTI-CEYLON AGITATION IN INDIA'

Is It Justifiable?

(BY K. M. WIMALASENA.)

For about two months past there has been a journalistic agitation in India against Ceylon. Without dwelling upon the real causes of the "Anti-Indian agitation" in Ceylon Indian papers have expounded the matter only from one angle of view, and warned the Ceylonese not to create unhealthy situations. A deeper investigation into the matter shows that the explanation of our dailies is biased.

One salient point of our editorials and other articles concerning the perturbation in Ceylon, trade between India and Ceylon, a topic which should not be overlooked. Since the dawn of the modern age up to this day, Ceylon has been one of the greatest and most important markets for India. Ceylon has been importing more commodities from India than from any other country. India has been drawing an immense amount of wealth from her neighbour. The most important and chief export to India from Ceylon is copra. The statistics of 1934-1935 show that India is the biggest exporter to the Ceylon market and that she has sent exports worth Rs. 63,675,000, while she has bought from Ceylon things worth only Rs. 12,871,000. A glance at these sums will show to any layman the vast amount of wealth that India extracts yearly. For the above-mentioned year alone she has drawn Rs. 50,704,000 from Ceylon. Indian capitalists and narrow nationalists have raised an outcry to increase that amount by enhancing the tariff on Ceylon copra so as to reduce the Ceylonese exports to India. They are making great efforts and are endeavouring to bar the importation of Ceylon copra with a view to protect and improve the Indian coconut industry, and thereby to solve the unemployment problem and to supply food and clothing to the poverty stricken and starving masses of India.

#### Danger of Conflict.

In every country there are millions of unemployed. In every country there is an overwhelming multitude of destitutes. The only exception, so far we have come to know in this world, is Russia. If we want to exorcise the demon of destitution from our country we have to accomplish it not in a Fascist way by harming the interests of the neighbours, but in a justifiable way by attacking the root cause of poverty. If we are not Fascists and if we wish happiness to all oppressed peoples we cannot dare to clamour for the increment of duties on Ceylon copra. Ceylon is a coconut and rice producing country. India is also a coconut and rice producing country. If India stops or reduces the importation of Ceylon copra, Ceylon, too, has every possibility and capability of stopping or reducing the importation of Indian rice to Ceylon. Now we have to consider who will profit more by enhancing tariff on Ceylonese goods. Before we venture to do anything in this respect, we ought to keep in mind that if India boycotts Ceylon and can get on smoothly without her co-operation, Ceylon, too, can boycott India and live happily without losing anything by that. If trade between India and Ceylon were to come to an end in this capitalist age, it is India that suffers a loss of about ten million rupees yearly, and not Ceylon.

One more conspicuous defect of the explanations published in our papers is that Ceylon is regarded as an altogether alien country. Further it is liable to make an impression upon the ordinary man that either all Sinhalese or the Sinhalese as well as other settled Ceylonese abhor and abominate all Indians without any distinction whatsoever.

#### Fundamental Unity.

In many parts of India I have come across many graduates who are quite ignorant of Ceylon. When this is the condition of many university students, what to

(Continued on Page 8)

sympathy is more academic than helpful. They do not feel the humiliation as the Government of any free country would. And, therefore, they more often than not stop short at theoretical sympathy. We do share Mr. Polak's hopes about the South African Delegation but the problem of Indians in South Africa cannot be satisfactorily solved so long as the Government representing India remains a subordinate branch of the British Government. The character of our Government is forcefully illustrated by their submissive attitude towards the position of Indians in Kenya which is a Crown Colony.

## When Hitler Will Strike

### Bid For Central Europe Bloc

By  
H. N. BRAILSFORD

Dictators live by drama. Hitler has used the Spanish Civil War adroitly enough to prepare the youth of Germany for the burden of a second year in barracks. But for him, the real enemy is not Spanish democracy, but Moscow. For several days his wireless propaganda had been preparing German listeners for his conscription decree.

They would believe, if their only source of information was this fantastic Nazi picture of events, that what had really happened in Spain was an insurrection of the Left against the Forces of Order. They were taught that this Spanish Left consists, mainly or solely, of Communists. "In fact, if one may judge by trade union membership, the Communists constitute four per cent. of the total number."

Finally, so the Nazi wireless implied, this insurrection of the Left had been engineered directly by Moscow.

Then the scene shifted, and for the ears of the German listener a terrifying picture was drawn of Russian military preparations—new aerodromes and new strategic roads on the Western front; the lowering of the age for military service from 21 to 19 years; the doubling of the army budget.

Lastly, came the bold assertion that Russian air power is equal to that of all the rest of Europe put together.

In due course, after this barrage of propaganda had continued for several days, the conclusion seemed inevitable.

To save European order, Germany must double the period of military service. Nor is that all. "The training of the future German soldier will begin at school at the tender age of 10, and will continue in the Hitler Youth, the Storm Troops, and the Labour Corps, until at 20, already a well-drilled recruit he enters the army for two years."

Even for girls there will be a

#### Waiting The Word

Does it mean war? Certainly not at once. This nation in arms is not yet fully instructed in all the modern arts of murder.

Nor is the way yet clear to the Russian frontiers. Roads must first be cut—for the two enemies nowhere touch each other—whether through the Baltic Republics, or down the Danube.

In short, a great part of Central and Eastern Europe must first be brought within the German orbit and knit so closely to Berlin by economic and political ties that it, too, will march when the Dictator gives the signal.

What he is doing now, both by his dispatch of arms to Spain and by this great increase of his army, is to make a bid for the leadership of the European "Forces of Order". He means to be the Fuehrer, the leader of Property in its struggle against the working-class, not in Germany only, but in Europe as a whole.

He has the cannon-fodder, and he can supply the cannon too. It is significant that the shares of all the German armament and steel firms rose after his decree by several points.

"The probability that all the forces of reaction in Central Europe and the Balkans will rally to him is enhanced by this great addition to his military strength."

This ponderous mass can break through treaties and intimidate pacific democracies even more successfully than was the case before.

#### Pressure On France

The success of the two Dictators in driving the defenders of democracy into timid compromise is already painfully evident.

If the Labour Party follows the line sketched by its official organ, it will be joining in the monotonous retreat before Fascism in

comparable training.

which the German Social Democrats led the way.

To declare for neutrality in the Spanish struggle is to place a democratic majority of the people on an equal footing of right with its revolted soldiery.

"To consent to what is virtually a blockade imposed on our Socialist comrades in the hour of their sorest need is to betray all our traditions of solidarity."

The French Foreign Office (under a Radical Minister) has been driven into this attitude by pressure from Downing Street, but the whole Labour Movement of France is in revolt against this policy of cowardice. We ought to be with it.

Downing Street proposed its embargo because it reckons that when munitions grow scarce this struggle will end in a drawn battle. So Property will creep back into the saddle. But is that our ambition?

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Party rendered good service by insisting that Portugal should cease to aid the militarists. Not only did this Fascist country forward German tanks and munitions to the rebels; it surrendered republican fugitives to be shot.

Yet Portugal is our "ancient ally" and in all it does it is the obedient tool of the Foreign Office and the City. Let us hope that it will keep its promise to desist from these practices.

#### Soviet Purge

The rulers of Russia were ill-advised to choose this eventful week for a purge of the Communist Party that recalls Hitler's slaughter of his rivals.

Russia in this crisis needs our sympathy and our respect. The promise of a new Constitution which makes a great advance towards democracy and civil liberty had raised our hopes high.

"With that promise we are compelled to contrast the brutal reality of this shocking trial, follow-

(Continued on Page 12)

## FRANKLY SPEAKING

#### OUT-NAZIFYING HIMSELF.

Herr Hitler is obviously out-NAZIFYING himself. His irresponsible and outrageous abuse of Soviet Russia is, of course, utterly unworthy of any decent statesman who happens to be the head of his country's Government. But what is astonishing is that even he should have gone the lengths to which he did go at Nuremberg. The language that he permitted himself to use against a country which is formally at peace with Germany has only one parallel in recent history—the speeches of his brother Signor Mussolini against Abyssinia. But then Mussolini was practically at war with Abyssinia. Does Herr Hitler's fiery abuse mean that he is about to force a war with Russia? The Nuremberg Hitler has become almost a more immediate and more serious menace than the Spanish crisis itself.

#### GUJARAT'S APPEAL

The resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee regarding famine conditions in the province confirm the fears of the public that, in spite of the rains during the last week and the possibility of a worse crisis being averted, the position, as it is, calls for prompt and extensive relief measures. The Committee has for the present decided to open cheap grain and seed shops in the affected areas and to distribute grain and seed free wherever the distress is acute. The Committee also suggests that Government's "takavi" loans should be advanced on individual responsibility without interest. That, however, is but one of the duties of Government, who ought to grant relief in various other ways. For the work undertaken by the Congress Committee Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued an appeal for Rs. 75,000, which is certainly not too large an amount for the necessary relief measures. We trust the amount will be promptly subscribed.

#### A DIGNIFIED ANSWER.

Sardar Sant Singh M.L.A. and a Municipal Councillor of Lyallpur

deserves to be congratulated on his statement on the question of presenting an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in spite of the District Magistrate's foolish and indefensible order to the contrary. The District Magistrate seems to be an ultra-zealous bureaucrat who has outdone his predecessors by suspending the Municipal Committee's resolution—a course which had not been adopted before. This is significant enough as a commentary on this gentleman's mentality. But what we particularly note and note with pleasure is that Sardar Sant Singh has, in his defence, raised the question to a level of dignity and national self-respect to which of course the bureaucratic mind cannot attain. He has rightly taken his stand on the right, nay the duty, of a local body to honour itself by honouring the President of the Congress who, notwithstanding the District Magistrate of Lyallpur and his fellow-bureaucrats in the Punjab Government, "embodies the ideals and aspirations of the people of India." And he is quite justified in claiming that since Municipal Councillors represent "the civil life and conscience of the locality they had every right to discuss and resolve upon matters of public interests." Petty-mindedness and cheap sense of that myth "prestige" cannot appreciate the argument. But why were addresses to Governors and Maharaja's not objected to by the District Magistrate and his champions at the headquarters of the local Government? This fact of a distinction having been made against the President is instructive and we are sure the people of the Punjab will not fail to notice it practically during the coming elections.

#### CONGRESS AND STATES

The remarks made by the Congress President regarding Congress work in the Indian States, in the letter he recently addressed to Dr. Hardkar, should go a long way to reassure State subjects and to encourage them to push ahead Congress work in their respective places. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says, there can be no differentiation between the people of British India and those of the States, and the Congress wants the latter to be on a par in regard to political, social and economic conditions with all

other people of India. It is, however, necessary to sound a note of warning in this connection here, and it is that the State people ought not to rely unduly upon outside help, and must themselves take the necessary initiative in conducting the various Congress activities. Apart from fostering a spirit of self-help and independence in the people of the States, it will necessarily remove the charge that is often levelled against Congress activities in the States that they are conducted by "outside agitation." The present tour of Dr. Pattabhi Setaaramaya, a prominent Congress leader, in the States is an excellent opportunity for the States people to organize themselves under the Congress.

#### Parsi Youths' Responsibility And To-morrow

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir—The Parsi youths of to-day are denounced as a whole for not keeping the high traditions of the past and are accused of introducing suicidal reforms and dragging the community towards the valley of destruction. In my humble opinion such a viewpoint ought not to be allowed to pass unchallenged. Time has now come for the youths of the community to make a co-ordinated effort to prove their potentiality and make the present leaders think seriously that they are a factor to be reckoned with and cannot be easily ignored, in the making of the communal history.

In the midst of plenty we are in poverty and with fifty-six Charity Trusts in our microscopic community it is an irony of fate that exaggerated facts about poverty are even voiced and heard. It is the task of Parsi youths of to-day to inquire into working of each and every trust fund and create a Research society to go into the burning problems of the day of which the functioning of our charities should hold the most important place.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHER EDALJI  
BENGALI

#### WITHOUT COMMENT—

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe informed Mr. Asaf Ali that Government were aware that the policy of the League of Nations in regard to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute had met with vigorous criticism in India. No direct communication had been made by the Government of India to the League of Nations, but His Majesty's Government had been kept in touch with the criticism expressed in India.

Assembly proceedings.

"The Liberal Party", says a writer in "Times of India", "is sure to have public support if it undertakes works of public amelioration." The italics, we hasten to add, are ours.

"Already the affluent members of the party", says the same scribe, "have unostentatiously supported works of public utility by being large share-holders in co-operative banks and the like..." Why forget to mention ownership of large tracts of land, Directorates of Banks and Big Business and a generous share in maintaining Stock Exchanges?

A Horticultural Society has been started in Bombay to encourage cultivation of fruits, flowers, plants and vegetables.

The draft of the constitution has not yet been finally approved but it is understood that special representation will be provided for our local Liberals.

"We shall endeavour to do our best to work out whatever constitution we may get and show to the world that we deserve what we desire", says Sir A. M. K. Delav.

Since he seems so sure, we suppose he does deserve what he desires.

Another striking passage from the speech of the Local Self-Government Minister—

"Our local bodies have often shown tendencies to become debating societies and not seldom wasted intelligence in washing dirty linen, instead of carrying out their primary duties in the interest of sanitation..."

It hardly requires any laundering, so we will leave it as it is.

Bori Bunder pays a tribute to the "robust common sense" of ex-Governor Raghavendra Rao.

"Sense", as you will no doubt notice, is the last part of the compliment. No, we don't approve of the joke that the word "Common" suggests to you. It is too common.

But common sense apart (seriously apart) Bori Bunder suggests that C. F. should elect Mr. Raghavendra Rao in the forthcoming elections of the Provincial Assembly "since his services are bound to be of the utmost value to the province when it embarks on the strenuous task of self-Government".

A man equal to his task, no doubt!

Now that Bori Bunder has pronounced, however, let not the C. F. wallahs say they were not duly warned.

#### TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(By The Junior Colleague)

(1) A man who claims to have the strongest memory in the world has offered to prove it by correctly recalling all the Adjournment Motions disallowed by the Governor-General during the present session of the Assembly.

(2) Bori Bunder Minor proposes to publish Harindranath Chatterjee's play "Abu Hasan" as its next serial—with due omission of the inconvenient gags.

The famous film director had had a large lunch. He returned to the studios afterwards for an interview with a distinguished author.

The director sat at his desk and picked up what he thought to be the author's latest film scenario. He studied it gravely for a while. Then he turned to the author.

"This isn't a bad little tale", he said. "But you'll have to cut down the number of the characters a bit."

It wasn't until after the author had left that the great man's secretary tactfully informed the chief that he had been reading the local telephone directory!



# "Living Deaths" For Political Prisoners

## Bombay's Protest Against Iniquitous Treatment

### Remove That Invidious Classification Which Demoralises Congress Ranks

#### Bombay Meeting Pays Homage To Jatin Das' Memory, On Political Prisoners' Day

The Political Prisoners' Day was observed in Bombay on Sunday, when a public meeting largely consisting of Congressmen who had gone to jail during the last Civil Disobedience movement, was held at the Congress House, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, the audience stood in silence for a minute in honour of the memory of Jatin Das, who seven years ago this day, breathed his last following a prolonged fast, which he undertook as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding at the meeting said that in accordance with the instructions of the Congress President, based on the appeal issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad, they met that evening to voice in a collective way what every one of the political prisoners was saying during the last so many years, in a personal capacity. They also met to commemorate those of the fellow-workers who paid the price of their lives, so that others after them might have the benefit of those facilities which were a matter of right under any civilised form of Government.

Many prisoners, continuing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, were treated as felons, and lived a life of drudgery and hardship along with the criminals. There were other prisoners who were arrested for the same cause, at the same time, and at the same place, who were given privileges. But these formed a minority, and the vast majority of men and women, boys and girls, some of them of tender age, endured great hardship and the treatment which should not be accorded to even the most vicious murderer.

"LIVING DEATHS"

All should join together to protest against any differentiation between man and man and woman and woman, who had gone to jail for the same cause and for having the same conviction. They should raise their voices in condemnation of the 'un-human' (she preferred this word to 'inhuman') treatment given to fellow-prisoners, who were imprisoned in jails without any cause being given for their imprisonment, with a callousness that did not take into consideration the intellectual needs of human beings, cut off from all intellectual association, with all things that a thinking mind needed. These people dragged on in a kind of living death. Death had dignity, finality, a sort of immortality about it. But this kind of living death dragged on from hour to hour, day to day, in a tomb-like place.

When time came again and all of them rallied under one flag for the struggle for freedom when jails would be filled with the voluntary soldiers, they must oppose any separation of brother from brother, because of an adventitious symbol of some social position.

**BOOKS FOR PRISONERS.**

Referring to the resolution regarding sending books to the circulating library for political prisoners, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that even the most timid who dared not go to prison could do a little to help the prisoners, by sending books to the library. They all knew what the political prisoners underwent what most of them suffered, how many commonplace people showed unsuspected heroism, power of endurance, without weakening or murmuring in the face of hardship and the jail treatment.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the attitude of the Government in regard to the iniquities and harsh treatment that is meted out to political prisoners and detenus confined in various jails, and the detention camps and demands the immediate abolition of the invidious and demoralising system of classification of political prisoners and its substitution by a system of uniform special classification of all political prisoners in which the minimum necessities of civilised human beings, both physical and intellectual are guaranteed."

**INVIQUITOUS CLASSIFICATION.**

Mr. Patil in moving the resolution said that those who were aware of the agitation carried on for the last decade or more, need not be told that the resolution included nothing new. But unfortunately even these demands were not accepted by the Govern-

ment. This classification was not merely harsh but iniquitous and demoralising. This was the seventh occasion during the last seven years, when they were observing the All-India Political Prisoners' Day. On this day one of the greatest events, namely, the supreme act of self-annihilation in the name of human treatment in prisons, was performed by Jatin Das. It was not an individualistic act, but was a symbol of what the political prisoners stood for and what they felt.

Mr. Patil referred to the recent case of Jogesh Chatterjee, who went on fast for days together and he gave up his fast, on the assurance of leaders of political eminence that everything would be done to ameliorate the lot of political prisoners.

**INVIDIOUS.**

Until 1930, there was nothing like any classification of political prisoners, though there was a temporary classification in 1921, when nearly 50,000 persons went to jail. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the question of special treatment of prisoners, clearly stated that political prisoners, or such prisoners whose offences could not be said to involve moral turpitude would be given 'A' class. Even for criminals of a particular social status, a special class was created. But the political prisoners were classified on an invidious basis, and this led to demoralisation in the Congress ranks. What they demanded was a special class with the minimum needs provided for, which would be given in any civilised Government. No Government had any right to starve the intellectual existence of any person.

But all requests and protests had gone in vain. What they asked for was not unfair. He warned Great Britain that the time was approaching when India would be free, and to realise the consequences of the bitterness caused in the minds of Indians.

Mr. P. R. Lela, seconding the resolution, said that the Government did not stick to their own regulations. European prisoners in India convicted of most heinous offences, such as rape and theft with violence, were given special treatment and Indian prisoners who were not sweepers were in certain instances asked to sweep and scavenge in the European Wards. Mr. Lela said that the agitation should be directed towards a comprehensive prison reform.

**WINTERTON'S WORDS**

**RECALLED.**

Referring to the political prisoners, he said that in 1922 Earl Winterton observed that those who found themselves in jail because they put themselves in conflict with constituted authority, deserved differential treatment from that of ordinary criminals.

Mr. S. S. Bhatiwala referred to the treatment of Labour movement workers who were imprisoned. It did not matter if they were highly educated, all of them were put in 'C' class. He thought if the Congress issued a mandate that men and women should refuse to agree to any classification, there would not have been so much dissension in the Congress ranks.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

**BOOKS FOR PRISONERS.**

Mr. Nagindas T. Master then moved the resolution: "This meeting makes an appeal to the public of Bombay to donate books to the Political Prisoners' Circulating Library which is being organised by the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee."

Mr. Nagindas said that it was unfortunate that no literature was allowed for use by the political prisoners. Many prisoners were poor to buy themselves books and the circulating library

was of great service to them. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar seconded the resolution in a brief speech. The resolution was adopted. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her concluding remarks said that while they agitated for facilities to political prisoners, they should also remember the lot of ordinary prisoners. For instance, some women prisoners serving life-term were so completely cut off from life outside that when they saw a banana skin, they wept bitterly at its very sight.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu recalled the scene at Cawnpore when the body of Jatin Das was being removed to Calcutta. Pt. Jawaharlal and the citizens of Cawnpore had paid their tribute of last homage to Jatin Das.

In memory of the departed soul, the audience stood silent for a minute and then dispersed.

### WANTED MORE HUMANE TREATMENT

#### Allahabad Observes A. I. Political Prisoners' Day

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13. In pursuance of Congress President's appeal the Political Prisoners' Day was observed here today.

At a meeting held here under the presidency of Acharya Kripalani this evening speeches were made expressing resentment against the curtailment of Civil Liberties and treatment meted out to political prisoners and demanding more humane contacts by provision of more frequent interviews, letters, newspapers and writing materials.—A.P.

### TRY OR RELEASE ALL DETENUS

#### Andamans Must Go, Demands Calcutta Public

CALCUTTA, September 13. Several public meetings were held this evening at different parks of the city under the auspices of different District Congress Committees in observance of the All-India Political Prisoners' Day.

The meeting that was held at College Square under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., Dr. Indranayan Sen-Gupta presiding, adopted resolutions demanding abolition of classification of political prisoners into different divisions and urging that all political prisoners be placed in Division I.

**ANDAMANS MUST GO**

The meeting also demanded immediate abolition of the system of despatching prisoners, special political prisoners, to the Andamans, and urged that rights of political prisoners to associate with one another in jail be recognised and that they should be provided with books and daily newspapers.

By another resolution the meeting reiterated the emphatic demand of the public to either release the political prisoners detained without trial or put them in public trial in any competent court of law.

The third resolution adopted at the meeting, demanded immediate abolition of the system of awarding punitive punishment to political prisoners in jails.

Similar resolutions were adopted at other public meetings at Calcutta and Howrah.—United Press.

### ABOLISH JAIL CLASSIFICATION

MADRAS, Sept. 13. At a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of various Congress and Labour organisations in the City in observance of the All-India Political Prisoners' Day at High Court Beach, resolutions were passed condemning the present treatment meted out to the political prisoners by the Government and demanding abolition of the present system of classification and greater facilities for prisoners.—United Press.

#### At Lahore

LAHORE, September 13. In observance of the All-India Prisoners' Day, a public meeting was held this evening under the

### ROCK FALLS INTO LAKE

#### Avalanche Takes Toll Of 50 In Norway Villages

OSLO, September 13. A message from Bergen says at least 50 persons have died and 60 injured, many seriously as a result of an avalanche in Nordfjord District which has practically destroyed two small villages. Part of a rock fell into Lake Loen causing floods. Hitherto only two bodies have been recovered. They were found drifting on the river which flows out of the Lake. Doctors, nurses and medical supplies have been rushed to the spot in aeroplanes from Bergen.—Reuter.

### SERVICES DISORGANISED

(Continued from Page 1)

been carried away by the current when he was trying to rescue the two women. The party were bound for Ranchi and entered the boat to cross the hillstream which was swollen as a result of torrential rain during the past two days. The boat overturned in the midstream and only the bearer and the ferryman escaped, having managed to cling to the boat and reach the shore safely.

**POTILE SEARCH.**

A search party organised by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khunti, has not yet been able to recover the bodies.

Rev. Glossop who was educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford, came out in 1923. He had served in the latter part of the war. He was the Principal of St. Paul School, Ranchi, and was ordained in 1932. His last station was Kamdara where he was in charge of the Mission. He was also treasurer of the Ranchi Diocese. Rev. Glossop who was over 35 years behind, his wife and two children. His father is a vicar in a county parish in South of England. Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Glossop, who is here.—A. P.

### CONDITIONS ON GRAND-CHORD LINE

#### Shuttle Service Introduced

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore East India Railway, has sent the following wire under date September 13:—

"Food conditions on the Grand-Chord Line between Moghalsarai and Sone East Bank have improved. Passenger Shuttle Service between Moghalsarai and Sone East Bank has been introduced from to-day until further advice. A limited good train service will operate between Moghalsarai and Sone East Bank from to-morrow.

Due to heavy floods, the Patna and Gaya branch line was closed to traffic from 3 p.m. yesterday. Communication between Gaya and Jehanabad on the Patna and Gaya branch line has been restored at about 10 a.m. to date and the Passenger Shuttle Service arranged between Gaya and Jehanabad until further advice.—United Press.

### STRONG MONSOON IN U. P. & BENGAL

#### Thundershowers Reported From Central India

POONA, Sept. 13. The monsoon has been active in north-east India, and United Provinces and locally heavy falls of rain have occurred in North Bengal and Bihar. Pune reporting nine inches. Fairly widespread thunder showers also reported from central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal, United Provinces, East Central Provinces and East Central India and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Province and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West Central India, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are Pune nine inches; Darjeeling

presidency of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar.

The four resolutions recommended by Babu Rajendra Prasad President of the Political Prisoners' Conference were unanimously passed.—United Press.

### P. E. N. CONGRESS

#### India's Delegate Receives Ovation

(From Our Correspondent)

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11. Madame Sophia Wadia, India's delegate to the P. E. N. Congress, spoke at yesterday's session on "The Place of Philosophy in the Life of the Masses."

She received an overwhelming ovation when she sat down, having spoken in English, then in French and finally in Spanish, the language of Argentina.

**RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY.**

On Sunday the 13th Madame Wadia is speaking at the Ramakrishna Centenary Celebration at the request of Swami Vijayananda.

**AT THE UNIVERSITIES.**

Next week Madame Wadia will lecture for the two universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata. Her subjects are the Bhagavad Gita and Buddha's 'Dhammapadam.'

### Stay-in Strike To Be Resumed

LILLE, Sept. 12. Textile workers have decided to re-occupy the works which they evacuated yesterday evening owing to the refusal of the employers to accept the Salengros arbitration.—Reuter.

### BAN ON JAP. OFFICIALS TO LAND

#### Serious Situation At Pakhoi

CANTON, Sept. 13. A serious situation has arisen at Pakhoi, where the famous Chinese Nineteenth route army of strongly anti-Japanese sentiment has refused to allow Japanese officials aboard the Japanese gunboat "Suga" to land at Pakhoi, to investigate the murder of a Japanese national, Nakano. The Chinese troops which occupy Pakhoi and the neighbourhood remain adamant, despite the pleas of Chinese officials who have arrived from Canton aboard the Chinese warship "Fuan." The Japanese naval squadron at present lies off Pakhoi.

### JAP WAR MINISTER WARNS PREMIER

TOKYO, (By Mail). A warning that the Hirota Government must speed up decisions in national policies was reported to have been delivered by the Japanese Minister of War, General Count Hasechi Terauchi at the Cabinet meeting on August 11. If there is further delay, it may cause the people to doubt the sincerity of the Government in dealing with the situation, he is said to have asserted.

This comment from the War Minister was of a preliminary nature but if the Government fails to show the desired enthusiasm at showdown between General Terauchi and Premier Hirota will follow, according to Japanese press.—Reuter.

### ITALIAN TROOPS IN ABYSSINIA

#### ROME, Sept. 12.

The Italian troops in Abyssinia consist of one division of Italian Army Grenadiers of Savoy and nine Battalions of Blackshirt Militia whereof 2,000 will be long-service officers and 500 short-service and the remainder 1,800 N. C.O.s and 20,000 other ranks.

The establishment, though small considering the size of the country, is extremely mobile and highly mechanised.—Reuter.

seven: Dinajpur and Lucknow three each; Jalpaiguri, Saugor Island, Patna, Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, Khandaly and Bangalore two each; Dhubri, Cawnpore and Simla one and half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread and locally heavy in the submontane districts of Bengal, Bihar and United Provinces. Local thunder showers will also occur in the central parts of the country, Chota Nagpur, south of the Peninsula and the Arakan coast.—A. P.

### Europe Has Reverted To 1914 Conditions

#### SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA PUTS FORTH PLEA FOR LEAGUE'S EXISTENCE

BANGALORE, Sept. 13. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya who arrived here yesterday morning delivered the first part of his Mysore University lecture last evening on the League of Nations and its future. The second part of his lecture will be delivered at Mysore on September 16.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya con-

### Interpretation Of Congress Manifesto BENGAL AND AWARD

#### President Asks Explanation Of P. C. C. Secretary

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13. The "United Press" reliably understands that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Congress President, has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee disagreeing with the interpretation put recently by its Executive Council on the definite ban imposed in the Congress Election Manifesto against one-sided agitation for rejection of Communal Award and asking for an explanation as to why the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee should have chosen to take a line of action different from that laid down by the All India Congress Committee in this important matter.

**CABINET TO DECIDE**

It is understood that the explanation that may be submitted on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will be placed before the Congress Working Committee for its consideration and necessary action thereon.

It will be recalled that the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee unanimously adopted on September 2 last a resolution sponsored by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose (since nominated substitute member from Bengal on the Congress Working Committee) saying that the agitation carried on by the Provincial Congress Organisation could not be regarded as one-sided in-as-much as Congress claimed to represent all sections and communities of the people.—United Press.

### Empire Unity In Trade Relations EXPERTS FOR OTTAWA REVISION

#### Ceylon Chamber To Press Claims Of Colonies At Wellington Conference

COCHIN, Sept. 12. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India will be represented by Mr. S. H. Taylor, and the Cochinchina and Calicut Chambers of Commerce by Mr. W. Grant at the 14th Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire which meets at Wellington (New Zealand) in the first week of October.

The Congress will be inaugurated by H. E. the Governor General of New Zealand, Viscount Galway and presided over by the Right Hon. Viscount Elbank.

**CLAIMS OF COLONIES**

Among the resolutions to be discussed at the Congress is one by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce urging the Government of the United Kingdom "to take the necessary steps to ensure that the just claims of the Colonies are considered before entering into exclusive trade agreements, so that official exchange can be allocated and applied against the value of direct shipments from the Colonies concerned."

**IMPERIAL UNITY**

In the interests of Imperial unity, the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has tabled a resolution which reads as follows:—

"The Congress with the object of bringing about a better understanding of each other's problems suggests to all Empire Governments the desirability of establishing a system for the interchange of high executive officers of the various branches of the public service in the same manner as at present applies in the case of Naval, Military and Air Forces officers."

There are other resolutions in the agenda on the Ottawa Agreements, and they are as follows:— "This Congress strongly recommends to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions that at the time of reviving the Ottawa trade agreements they should invite the co-operation of expert advisers who should be representatives of primary and secondary industries and Chambers of Commerce."

**BILATERAL PACTS**

"This Congress being impressed with the desirability of

**NO SLUM-LIVING FOR GERMAN WORKERS**

#### Plan To Build 5,000,000 Flats

NUREMBERG, Sept. 12. Plan to build five million flats for workers was announced by Doctor Ley, Leader of the Labour Front at to-day's Congress session.

He said the work has already been begun in the Labour Front and two years hence "We cannot allow German people to live any longer in slums." He urged workers to realise that cash wages were not their only remuneration but also holidays, working conditions and various state benefits for example education, culture and strength through joy and sports.—Reuter.

**DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**

**SWEETING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1935.**

The Three 1935 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India. In R. A. (First) Examination, first class first with distinction (or honours) and cent per cent passes. In Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with two distinctions (or honours).

In D. Com. (I.M.C.) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with five distinctions (or honours) and in Business Management Diplomas All successful candidates in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are Davar's College men.

**TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.**

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## A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

## German Opinion On The Franco-Polish Entente

### Berlin Newspaper Sees In It Danger Of International Tension

"Poland is an important military power whose steps cannot be disregarded," declares the "Berliner Tageblatt", Berlin commenting on the recent Franco-Polish moves regarding the strengthening of their mutual alliance.

"It is true that of her 38 million inhabitants only 21 million are real Poles, but the morale at present leaves nothing to be desired. In time of peace Poland maintains an army of nearly 300,000. For some years now all units have been supplied with the same type of rifles and the artillery and tank equipment is already greatly unified, thus making the manufacture of ammunition and spare-parts possible within the country.

The army is not as completely mechanised as it could be and the choice of the country upon which Warsaw is relying for assistance is not therefore without significance.

One cannot help feeling that the dangerous international tension is hardly favourable to such a move.

#### Senior Azana Speaks Out

"French public opinion should be fully aware of the fact the France's interests are closely linked with those of Spain," declares Senior Azana in "La Depeche de Toulouse".

France's frontiers are really at the Guadarrama. A victory of the Fascists will mean an enemy at the Pyrenees and a serious threat to the security of Algeria and French Morocco.

There is little doubt that the legal government of Spain will eventually succeed in stamping out rebellion. The outcome of the fight on this or that section of the front may be doubtful but the unity of the great majority of the nation is a fact. They will outnumber and defeat the fascists.

#### Intervention May Provoke Civil War In France

"Any form of French intervention in Spain might be the signal for civil war in France," writes "The Western Morning News", Plymouth.

Even if this is avoided a Communist military victory in the Spanish upheaval would put Republican France in a very critical position.

It is doubtful whether at this moment the French Premier fears Communism any less than he fears Fascism. On the morrow of the General Election the French Popular Front thought themselves very fine fellows. They are not nearly so sure of it to-day.

The fact is that M. Blum is not the man for a crisis. He has many excellent qualities of mind and heart. For some time he passed for a dilettante, one of the many wealthy men who take up Socialism as a fad. This is almost certainly a misreading of his character. M. Blum is the artistic and sentimental type of Jew. His Socialism is of the pre-scientific order, and a position in which he holds the office and the Marxians have the power is one for which he is altogether unsuited. The Radical-Socialists have for sometime been divided, but those who have taken flight at the drift towards Communism are still afraid to take any step which might appear to strengthen Fascist or Royalist elements."

#### Effect Of Austro-German Agreement

"The effects of the Austro-German agreement signed about a month and a half ago are now becoming perceptible," writes "The Times", London.

"In practice, it carries Austria so far towards collaboration with Germany that the conception of Austrian independence has become blurred even though the former edifice remains.

Public criticism of events within Germany has almost ceased and public discussion of foreign affairs follows an anti-democratic anti-liberal, anti-Marxist, and anti-Russian line fully harmonious with German policy.

Many people feel that Gleichschaltung (co-ordination with National Socialist doctrine) is practically complete in foreign

affairs and that National Socialism, having followed a wise policy of apparent compromise, is likely progressively to increase its influence within Austria. They do not believe that the Austrian Government could now reverse their policy, even if Germany and Italy were to fall out anew.

The former Anschluss (union with Germany) may long be deferred, and inside Austria some things may long continue which are not possible in Germany, but they believe that in peace Austria henceforward is bound to fraternise with Germany, they scout the idea that in war she could be on any other side but Germany's."

#### Italy's Oilfields

"Italy's recent sale of her holdings in the syndicates associated with the Mosul oilfields is not unconnected with the Spanish crisis," writes the "Scotsman," Edinburgh.

"The holdings in question, were acquired at Signor Mussolini's suggestion for the purpose of gaining some measure of control over Iraq oil during the Abyssinian campaign. That purpose, however, came to an end with the Italian victory.

Moreover, the Duce has since come to the conclusion that in any future emergency in the Mediterranean his oil supplies from the Middle East would be dependent on British and might not be forthcoming, in which case Italy would be denied access to the Mosul pipe-line at either its British or its French terminus.

In the circumstances, he no doubt feels that the money originally subscribed by the Italian Government, through ostensibly commercial agencies, would be more profitably transferred to other parts. It is understood that the yield of the present sales will be devoted to the more intensive development of the Italian oilfields in Albania for which Signor Mussolini is hoping to find an early market in Spain should the rebels triumph there and restore the oil monopoly for supply and distribution established under the regime of General Primo de Rivera."

#### Polish Press Gagged

WARSAW, (By Air Mail). Threat to throw newspaper editors in concentration camps if they continue their campaign against the actual government is made in a signed statement issued by the Prime Minister of Poland and it has caused a sensation in the country.

#### German Grip On Finnish Air Force

HELSINKI, (By Air Mail). According to the Helsinki correspondent of "Le Journal des Nations", the running of the Finnish Air Force has been virtually taken over by the German General Staff under cover of development of civil aviation and construction of military aerodromes has already begun at strategic points on the Soviet frontier. Germans are acting as engineers, instructors and German aeroplanes are being imported for both civil and military purposes.

Finland, declares the correspondent, has only one small aircraft factory which can turn out about 40 planes per annum. This is insufficient to cover even renewal in the equipment of the Air Force and the air companies.

In spite of the very restricted number of planes in service, about forty large aerodromes have been constructed so far in order to house units of the German Air Force in case of a further war against Russia. The military nature of these activities is sufficiently explained by the lack of civilian use for the new aerodromes and the strategic importance of the spots chosen.

#### Nippon Offensive In Mongolia

SUIYUAN, (By Air Mail). Fears are expressed here in the political circles regarding the imminence of the long expected Japanese-inspired offensive in Western Inner Mongolia. The recurrent of hostilities in Eastern Suiyuan have caused further nervousness and anxiety among the local population.

## ANTI-CEYLON AGITATION IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6)

say of the ordinary men? We have degenerated so much that we do not know the real history of our land and the real geography of our country and its adjacent ones. Geographically, Ceylon is a continuation of the rock structure of India, from which it is separated only by a narrow strait, named Palk, half bridged by a chain of rocky islets, which can be called "the connecting links with the mainland." Thus India is the continent for Ceylon as Europe for England. Historically the genuine Ceylonese are the descendants of two early immigrations to the islands. "The first, which probably was mainly Dravidian, came from Orissa and perhaps Southern Bengal; the second, mainly Aryan, started from Sihapura in Lata (possibly the modern Sihor in Kathiawar) and Sopara. The latter band belonged to the Sinhalas or 'Lion tribe,' and it was probably they who imposed the Aryan tongue on Ceylon. At any rate they gave to their new home the name of Sinhaladipa, whence are derived its latter titles, the Arabic Sarandip, the Portuguese Ceilao and our Ceylon."—(Rapson's Cambridge History of India). The whole population of Ceylon, save a very insignificant number of Europeans and non-Indians, are by blood Indian, comprising both Dravidian and Aryan. So when both geographically and historically Ceylon is a part of India, we have no reason to regard it as a foreign country although it is a crown colony of the British and has no connection with the Central Government of India.

#### Outcome of Capitalism.

Now we have to consider what is this alleged anti-Indian agitation. This is only an outcome of the capitalist system. It is a very obvious fact that the employer requires his employees to be very cheap, and submissive. The Sinhalese employee's standard of living is much higher than that of a Madrasite; and, therefore, he demands a higher wage than a Tamil labourer. It is also very difficult to employ a Sinhalese and exploit him. The European planters and other employers, therefore, prefer the cheap, submissive labourer from Madras rather than a dear and unmanageable Sinhalese labourer, who cannot be easily victimised. Because of this reason the unemployment and the poverty of the Sinhalese have grown very acute year by year to such an extent that to-day there is an overwhelming preponderance of Madrasite labour over that of Sinhalese resulting in unemployment and starvation of thousands of Sinhalese people. The planters and other capitalist employers in Ceylon have aggravated the hatred of the Sinhalese towards the Southern Indian coolies very recently by importing Malayalee and other Southern Indian labourers to Ceylon as blacklegs whenever the Sinhalese bring about a strike in order to ameliorate their wretched condition. Moreover from recent years Southern Indians have ousted the Sinhalese traders and captured the trade; the Afghan money-lenders have carried on usury and have impoverished the Ceylonese; a considerable number of educated Indians who were suffering from unemployment in India have emigrated to Ceylon and have occupied many posts in schools, colleges, offices, firms and various other places, causing unemployment to thousands of Ceylonese. Ceylon is an already sufficiently well-populated island and it is neither in want of any more labourers nor educated employees. It has already a band of unemployed ranging upwards of ten thousand. In such a situation no impartial man can dare to accuse the Ceylonese of clamouring to close the doors of the channels against the inundating waves of blacklegs, Afghan money-lenders, unemployed

educated men and various others. The duty of genuine patriots is not to be aggressive. The solution of the unemployment and poverty problem does not lie in emigration or in the protectionist theory. It lies only in the Marxian theory. The time has now, therefore, arrived to make the neighbouring countries our allies, our true friends, but not to make them our enemies by inundating them with Indian blacklegs, or by aggravating their economic problems through some other sort of capitalist devices.

The Congress is not an alien or an outside body to them but something of their very own. Although it has great leaders it is not the property of those leaders. It belongs to the whole Indian people and because it represents

## Nationalist Harijans To Form New Party

### CONFERENCE TO MEET SHORTLY IN BOMBAY

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. The "United Press" understands that the Nationalist Harijan leaders of Bombay are contemplating to form a new political party for the purpose of contesting the forthcoming elections to the new Legislatures under the reformed Constitution reserved for the scheduled classes and that Harijan leaders like Messrs. P. Baloo, Sawlaram Songaoker, Narayanrao Vyas, Narayanrao S. Kajolikar, Keroba M. Chougule, Raghaba N. Vannhall have given their support to this move.

In this connection a conference

## Great Hold Of Congress On Masses

### President's Triumphant Tour In U. P.

## Spontaneous Response From Villages And Cities

"I had a very heavy programme here but everywhere I met with such a tremendous response that I went through that programme with a light heart," said Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a huge concourse of peasants at Nagal, at the end of his tour in Saharanpur District, U.P.

ETAWAH, Sept. 13.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, continued his tour in the rural areas of the Saharanpur district yesterday and went by car far into the interior. Owing to the recent heavy rains the 'kachcha' roads were water-logged and the car got stuck in various places and had to be pushed out. He visited Gangoh, Nagal and Rampur in the morning. On the way crowds of villagers had gathered and meetings at several places were very big and consisted of many thousands of peasants.

In the afternoon, he went by train to Deoband, where a big procession was taken out in which about 20,000 people took part. A large number of peasants from the surrounding villages joined it.

#### TALKS WITH WORKERS.

After the conclusion of the meeting Pt. Jawaharlal met the workers of Saharanpur District including Maulana Husain Ahmed from Deoband, and discussed some political matters with them. The party then proceeded by train to Nagal, where several thousand peasants had assembled to hear the Congress President.

Addressing the peasants the Congress President said:

"This is my last meeting in the Saharanpur District. I had a very heavy programme here but everywhere I met with such a tremendous response that I went through that programme with a light heart. In this district as in other districts almost the whole rural and urban population have been stirred by this tour of mine. I feel very proud and happy to have brought the message of the Congress and of Indian freedom to these areas and the response to that message was truly great. That shows the great hold of the Congress on all kinds of people both in the cities and in the villages. All these people seem to feel that Indian freedom and relief from the crushing burden which has enveloped India can only come through the Congress and so they flock to its standard."

#### MASS ORGANISATION.

The Congress is not an alien or an outside body to them but something of their very own. Although it has great leaders it is not the property of those leaders. It belongs to the whole Indian people and because it represents

ed educated men and various others.

The duty of genuine patriots is not to be aggressive. The solution of the unemployment and poverty problem does not lie in emigration or in the protectionist theory. It lies only in the Marxian theory. The time has now, therefore, arrived to make the neighbouring countries our allies, our true friends, but not to make them our enemies by inundating them with Indian blacklegs, or by aggravating their economic problems through some other sort of capitalist devices.

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the wishes and desires of those people and think of a brave fight for their freedom, they come to it willingly and hopefully in such vast numbers. They must make the Congress even more their own by having its Committees in each village and mohalla and by trying to take part in its activities and the shaping of the Congress policy. Thus we will build up a united and powerful movement spreading from end to end and comprising of people of various groups, religions and classes, all joined together in their desire to achieve the freedom of the country."

#### THANKS WORKERS.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru thanked the Congress workers of the Saharanpur district for all the trouble they had taken in fixing up this heavy and complicated programme. He congratulated them on the good work they had been doing, and hoped that they would carry the message of the Congress to every village in the district.

Pandit then bade farewell to his colleagues of Saharanpur and took train at Nagal in the evening for Etawah. He reached Phaphund in Etawah district this morning. From here he started by car to address meetings at Kanchausi, Aurla, Ajitmal, Larkhana, Bharthana, Chawk, and Jaswantnagar.

#### PURSES FOR PRESIDENT.

In Saharanpur many purses were given to him for Congress work. These purses amount to nearly Rs. 4,000.

Throughout the tour Panditji was accompanied by Mr. Haraschand Bajpal on behalf of the U. P. Congress Committee. In Bulandshahr, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur districts Mr. Mahavir Tyagi also accompanied him as officer-in-charge of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee of this division.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

pense which it is now called upon to bear.

There are others in the touring team who would like to express their views to the Board. When I attempted to interview them, most of them told me that they would prefer to make their statements to the Board, but they left an impression on me that they will speak a mouthful to the Nawab of Bhopal. I believe they will have a lot to say on the development that took place when the team was in Birmingham.

#### CAPTAIN'S DISCOURTESY

Incidentally, the Secretary of the Indian Gymkhana informs me that when the Indian team arrived in London, the Indian Gymkhana sent a letter to the Indian captain warmly welcoming him and his colleagues and informing him that the Committee of the Indian Gymkhana had decided to put their ground (one of the splendid grounds in this country) at the disposal of the Indian team for their use. As he failed to receive any letter of acknowledgment from the Captain, the Secretary of the Indian Gymkhana sent a reminder. But to this day he has received no reply from the Captain. This discourtesy on the part of the Indian captain is a sad reflection on the Board of Cricket Control in India. The Maharaj Kumar cannot plead that owing to pressure on his time he could neither reply to the generous letter of the Secretary of the Indian Gymkhana, nor of several others, including myself. His personal secretary, Major Rickett, who has been paid £200, according to the Maharaj Kumar's statement at the meeting of the Board held at Haymarket Hotel, ought to have relieved his master who had more time to confabulate with certain members of his team than to attend to correspondence.

## Problems For Cricket Control Board

### A Peep Into Stories Of The Tour In England

(FROM OUR SPORTS CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, September 5.

(By Mail).

We have read with considerable relief the statement that Mr. De Mello, Secretary of the Board of Cricket Control, made to the Press after his arrival in Bombay two days ago.

Mr. De Mello spoke the obvious truth when he declared that the Indian cricket tour of 1936 has been a total financial failure. But what is significant is his declaration that the tour has also been a failure as a training to young Indians who have been sent to England under the stewardship of Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram. It is, therefore, imperative that the Board of Cricket Control should act up to the suggestion of its Secretary and appoint a special committee to investigate the causes of such a dismal failure. Naturally it also devolves upon those in London to assist Mr. De Mello, his colleagues and the general public by putting at their disposal all that they know about this six-month tour of the Indian cricketers.

#### CHARGE AGAINST "C. K."

Before Mr. De Mello left London I had a talk with him for which I am much obliged to him. He left me under an impression that Major C. K. Naidu failed the Indian captain by his refusal to co-operate with him. How far this belief of the Secretary, who will in due course convey it to the Board, represents the true position needs a closer scrutiny. Since Mr. De Mello left this country, I have attempted to find out to what extent Major Naidu failed to co-operate with the captain and the manager of the team. The only charge that has been made against him is by Major Brittain Jones. I understand that Major Brittain Jones informed Mr. De Mello that he (the manager) sought Major Naidu's help in selecting the Indian team for the second Test match played at Old Trafford. Major Naidu is stated, refused to help the manager.

According to my information all that happened was, according to my investigation, two days before the second Test, Major Brittain Jones had a chat with Major Naidu after supper. In the course of his chat, Major Brittain Jones sought Major Naidu's opinion as to whether the Indian captain should include Wazir Ali and L. P. Jai in the team to play in the Second Test. To this Major Naidu naturally replied that he would not like to express any opinion on the matter as he was not being consulted about the selection of the twelve men, but that of only one.

#### THAT "CONFIDENCE" STATEMENT.

If the Board of Cricket Control investigates into the matter, I am confident that it will not fail to notice that, in spite of the treatment meted out to Major Naidu, he has consistently offered his fullest and loyal support to the Indian captain. Had he not been actuated with such a sporting spirit, Major Brittain Jones and the captain would have failed to obtain that statement of Major Naidu, Wazir Ali and L. P. Jai, after the dismissal of Amarnath and on the eve of the first Test match. I know for a fact that had Major Naidu refused to sign that statement neither Wazir Ali nor Jai would have shown any enthusiasm to express "our full confidence in our captain". For, before signing the statement, according to my information Mr. Jai reminded the manager that he (Jai) was suddenly being looked upon as a senior member of the touring team. He also did not hesitate to suggest that since Major Naidu had signed the statement he would oblige the management.

#### NAIDU'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE

How far it is true I do not know, but I am now told that had it not been for the personal influence of Major Naidu certain members of the Indian team desired that, though dismissed by the manager and the captain, Amarnath should not leave London immediately. The suggestion was that Amarnath should be cabled put the matter before the President of the Board of Cricket Control and to such other friends of Indian cricket in India as His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Dr. H. Kanga, Prince Dhulipsinghjee and his own club in the Punjab. If Amarnath had stayed back at his own cost, as desired by certain players, the Board would have forced the hands of the captain and the manager to reinstate the dismissed player with an alternative to resign their own position. But did Major Naidu ask Amarnath to create such an uncomfortable situation for the captain?

#### "C. K.'s" EYE-SIGHT.

That wise man of English Cricket, Douglas Jardine, has announced on the other hand that Major Naidu's eye-sight is bad and that his appearance in the first Test match was his virtual farewell to international matches. It will be a revelation to Douglas Jardine that Major Naidu is proceeding to America not to play in polo matches or to enlist himself as a stockbroker in Wall Street, as Douglas Jardine, Esquire, who I found his fortunes in the City of London. If Major Naidu's eyesight was so bad he would not be playing billiards in England under the shaded lights nor would he be proceeding to America to have a real baseball game. And perhaps it would interest Mr. Jardine that when he returns to India the Indian Major will accompany his ruler on the usual hunting expedition. I wish Mr. Jardine would go to Indore to compete with Major Naidu in Marksmanship.

#### CAPTAIN'S INSPIRATION

The statement of Mr. De Mello that the younger members of the Indian team have failed to gain any experience is fully justified, except in one respect. They have learnt a lot under the skipper-ship of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram. It is that, however, capable you may be of excelling yourself, under the leadership of the Maharaj Kumar you will fail. Such is the inspiration that the players drew from the Benares Knight. When the Board investigates the matter, it ought to send every member of the tour and ask to make a statement. I am sure it will be a revelation to the Board that in a more recent match, to quote one of the wise acts of the Indian captain, a certain Indian bowler requested the Maharaj Kumar to place a fielder in the slip. The response that he received from the Indian captain, if it is correctly reported to me, must shock every sportsman here as well as in India. I am told that the Maharaj Kumar retorted to his bowler: "Carry on. I have not got a twelfth man for you here". The two English umpires chuckled, the batsmen smiled, the bowler carried on his work and the two batsmen were the fortunate men to be missed in the slip.

#### HOW TO KEEP WICKET.

The Board should also send for the Indian wicket-keepers to ask them how far the statement made to me yesterday afternoon by a prominent Indian resident, connected with various Indian organisations, including the Indian Gymkhana, is true. This venerable gentleman informed me yesterday that he had it from a very good source that the Indian captain gave orders to his wicket-keepers to the field as to where they should stand in keeping the wicket. "My dear fellow," said my informant, "I am not so well conversant with the rules of the game, but I must say that I have never been told before that a wicket-keeper must take orders from his captain as to whether he should stand close behind the wickets or at a respectable distance." I have no doubt that there will be many in India to share this view.

#### PLAYER, NOT ABLE TO PLAY.

When Mr. DeMello left London, it was pointed out to him that one of the Indian party would not be able to play in any of the matches and, therefore, he should be permitted to return to India along with Mr. DeMello and Mr. Nissar. The Secretary of the Board stated that he agreed that this player should no longer stay in London. I have it from Mr. DeMello himself that he would ask the manager to arrange for this player to join him and Nissar on the Indian trip. Last night when the team returned from Folkestone I made enquiry in the matter as I had learnt from Mr. DeMello's interview that the tour was a financial failure. To my astonishment I learnt that this player has been staying in London all these days on the ground that the Maharaj Kumar was a strict disciplinarian and did not want any player to leave this country though it would mean financial liability on the Board. If this player had returned to India, the Board would have saved at least one month's expense.

(Continued in column 5.)



## Return Soldiers Of Freedom To Legislatures

### MUSLIM DIVINE APPEALS TO COMMUNITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 13.

That the Communal Award was a deception, that the new Constitution a piece of melancholy nigardliness that took away more than it gave, that Muslims should take note of the spirit of the age and that on no account should they return to the new Legislatures men who would be tools in the hands of Governors, but men who would be wedded to the achievement of complete freedom and fullest protection for Islamic culture, religion and civilisation was the advice tendered to Mussalmans by Maulana Ahmed Sayed, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, presiding last evening over the Independent Muslim Party Conference, attended by over two hundred delegates from all parts of the province in the Anjuman Islamiya Hall. The hall was fully packed despite the inclement weather and imposition of tickets. The speaker felt certain that if the communal problem had been settled by agreement both Hindus and Muslims would have been far better off than under the Award which both condemned.

#### THE IRONY OF IT.

The irony of the situation, however, lay in the fact that there were Muslims who whispered caution the moment Award was subjected to criticism by Muslims and warned that it would be taken away. The speaker declared that the Award was as bad for the Muslims as the new Constitution was dangerous for the Muslims. But eminent Muslims who refused to pray for the souls of Muslims, martyrs in the cause of freedom, had no hesitation in making common cause with extreme Hindu Mahasabha leaders. The speaker emphasised that real freedom involved the fullest control over the Army, Navy and Foreign Relations and advised Muslims to remember that they could no more resist the spirit of revolution

abroad than they could prevent their huts being washed away by floods, unless they acted in time.

#### WARNING TO MUSLIMS.

The speaker wanted them to be aware of men who, though purporting to act in their name in the new Legislatures, would really personify the soul and spirit of foreign domination. He wanted the Muslims to remember that the new Constitution, rotten though it was, had been achieved by the sacrifices and sufferings of thousands of Hindu and Muslim Congressmen and that Sir Perroz Khan Noon's and others of the type had appeared on the scene to share in the booty only after those unprecedented sacrifices had borne fruit. The speaker insisted that they must support wholeheartedly those Muslim Organisations which had for their programme along with achievement of freedom, the fullest protection for Muslim culture and civilisation and which insisted that in matters relating to personal and religious laws of the Muslims such as marriage, divorce, succession, etc. There shall be no non-Muslim interference.

#### Second Wife When First Is Alive

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), (By Mail).

A Sindhi gentleman has married again, having his wife alive. This has created a stir in the city. The Anli Panchayat has ex-communicated him, and those who had a hand in the marriage.

The other day the Panchayat organised a procession with black flags. The procession went through all the streets of Hyderabad and Main Bazar and terminated at Gensangat when a public meeting was held. Speeches were made by Messrs. Vishinsing, R. G. Prabhudas and A. G. Advani.

## Indian News From Here And There

### CRICKET TOURNAMENT

#### To Be Held In The Month Of November

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), By Mail.

As usual, the All-India Moinud-Dowla Gold Cup Cricket Tournament is to be played off between the 30th October and 15th November 1936, at Secunderabad. Invitations have been extended to all the Cricket Clubs of India to participate in the tournament. It is expected that a large number of outside teams will participate in the tourney. The Maharajkumar's team (Patiala), the winner of the Cup will also participate in the tourney, which includes the best players of India. The Gold Cup presented by the Nawab Sahib, becomes the property of the team winning the trophy for three years successively.

The drawings are expected to be held on the 20th October 1936, and the teams intending to partake in the tourney have to send in their entries by the 18th October.

As regards the rules, it is learnt the M.C.C. laws and regulations shall apply to all the matches and three days will be allotted for each match and in case the two innings are not completed, the match will be decided on the result of the first innings. However the finals will be played to a finish. The teams not turning up in time are liable to be scratched and in all matters of dispute the Committee's decision shall be final.

There will be an eliminating tournament for the local teams, if necessary, and the eliminating tournament will commence on the 24th October, 1936.

#### Bijapur District Rayat Association

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, (By Mail).

The annual general meeting of the Bijapur District Rayat Asso-

ciation was held on the 4th instant Mr. S. T. Patil presiding. Mr. Sajjan read the report of the last year's work and admitted that no work except holding some conferences in the district was done during the year. Mr. Sajjan was elected president for the next year; Sjt. Marularadhy Shastri vice president and Sjt. B. D. Akki and Chanbasappa Ambli as secretaries.

Famine situation was then considered. Many persons coming from villages described the pitiable condition of the rayats and requested the Government to reduce the increased assessments and remove forest grievances in addition to undertake immediate famine relief work. After very much discussion it was decided to appoint a committee which should wait upon the Collector and place before him the real condition.

### SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

#### India Urged To Follow Japanese Model

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail)

Naib Dewan, Mr. Manilal Nanavaty delivered a lecture on labour conditions of Japan, Professor Kamdar presiding. He stated that most industries were on a small scale, nearly 85 per cent producing about thirty per cent of the total output.

The Japanese considered the nation as one family. Japanese labourers had scope for intellectual growth, cultural development, physical advancement and artistic taste. They cultivated remarkable saving habits, seven lakhs of labourers saving 65 million yens.

They imbibed the spirit of swadeshim and hard work, and cultivated self-restraint by simple living. Mr. Nanavaty further described

### COMMUNALISTS ACTIVE IN SIND

#### Move To Form Parliamentary Board To Counteract Congress Plans

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sd.) Sept. 12.

Realizing the gathering strength of the Congress and increasing cohesion within its ranks, communalists are putting forth special efforts to organise their forces. Their internal differences had prevented them from appointing a Parliamentary Board for selecting candidates and running elections to the Sind Assembly on communal ticket on the occasion of the All Sind Hindu Conference held at Karachi in March last. The Standing Committee of this Conference was approached recently to allow the formation of a Parliamentary Board for elections but the proposal was turned down. A solution of doubtful constitutionality is now proposed to the Hindu Sabha which is now contemplating to put up a Parliamentary Board of its own. This will be attempted at Sukkur when also a new Hindu Conference is proposed to be organised in December next to set up centralized control over elections from the Hindu point of view.

In the meanwhile the Congress is busy organising and developing its maximum strength.

ed the Japanese bonus system and discharge allowance methods. Concluding he urged Indian "Intelligentsia" to copy Japan for achieving India's economic progress.

Mr. Gulammahmad Matadar, Secretary of the Baroda College Historical Society proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

### Our Baroda Letter

## BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS

### Mr. Nanavaty Speaks On Women Of Japan

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail)

At a public meeting of women of Baroda, held under the auspices of Shri Chimanabai Stri Samaj, yesterday evening Naibdewan Mr. Manilal B. Nanavaty delivered an address on "Women of Japan", under the presidentship of Lady Krishnamachari, when amongst those present were Shrimatis Samjuben Desai, Sarlaben Mehta, Hiraben Nanavaty, Balaben Thakkar and Jayavati Desai. Smt. Samjuben Desai described Mr. Nanavaty as a person taking keen interest in social matters.

Lady Krishnamachari, requesting Mr. Nanavaty to speak, described him as well-known to all and as one taking keen interest in social problems whose travel had brought him into touch with men and women in far off lands.

Mr. Nanavaty stated that the Japanese women had contributed much for her all-round progress because, while imitating the good of the West, they had kept up the high culture and the noble traditions of the East. Japanese women were religious-minded, and restraint was the main virtue of Japanese social life. Modesty, decorum and discipline were the prominent characteristics of Japanese women. Japanese people were not demonstrative. Strictness of etiquette, cheerfulness and friendly intercourse were common features of Japanese life.

#### SANGLI VEERSHAIVA CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

The Sangli State Veerashaiva First Conference will be held at Sangli on September 26 and 27 under the Presidentship of Mr. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C. Mr. M. S. Hiremath, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

#### Sarat Bose At Simla

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose a member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived here this morning. He is staying at the Cecil Hotel.

Japanese men were loyal and patriotic, while Japanese women were taught to be dutiful wives and wise mothers. In ten years, after strenuous efforts Japanese have raised their height by 1 1/2 inches. Japanese people were very clean and they led a very simple life. Their whole social order was based on the Joint-Family system. A Japanese woman was a born swadeshist. In conclusion, Mr. Nanavaty said, the remarkable progress of women in Japan was due to their (1) simple living, (2) cultural life (3) education and (4) observance of principles of restraint. After a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer, proposed by Smt. Jayavati Desai, the meeting terminated.

#### SURPLUS BUDGET.

Mr. R. S. Mane-Patil, Accountant-General of Baroda State, has published the budget. Approximate figures of 1936-37 which show income of Rs. 2,68,51,672 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,44,38,563 showing a surplus of about 24 lakhs of rupees. The income includes Rs. 1,23,75,698 from Land Revenue, Rs. 20,18,600 customs, Rs. 23,34,900 Excise Rs. 20,98,000 Railways, Rs. 17,54,747 Interest, Rs. 11,42,000 stamp duty and Rs. 7,12,948 of Education. The expenditure figures include Rs. 39,38 lakhs Education; Rs. 31,24 lakhs P.W.D., Rs. 25 lakhs Khangi Deptt., Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs Yuvaraj Nimnook; Rs. 23,16 lakhs Army, Rs. 21,64 lakhs Land Revenue; Rs. 15,56 lakhs Police; Rs. 10,39 lakhs Central Administration; Rs. 7,70 lakhs Medical and Sanitation, Rs. 4,42 lakhs Agriculture and Rs. 5,71 lakhs Justice.

#### Bombay Council Nominations

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary published on Saturday states:

The registration of Mr. J. W. Smith, of his office of member of the Bombay Legislative Council has been accepted. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Dabholkar, being an official is nominated.

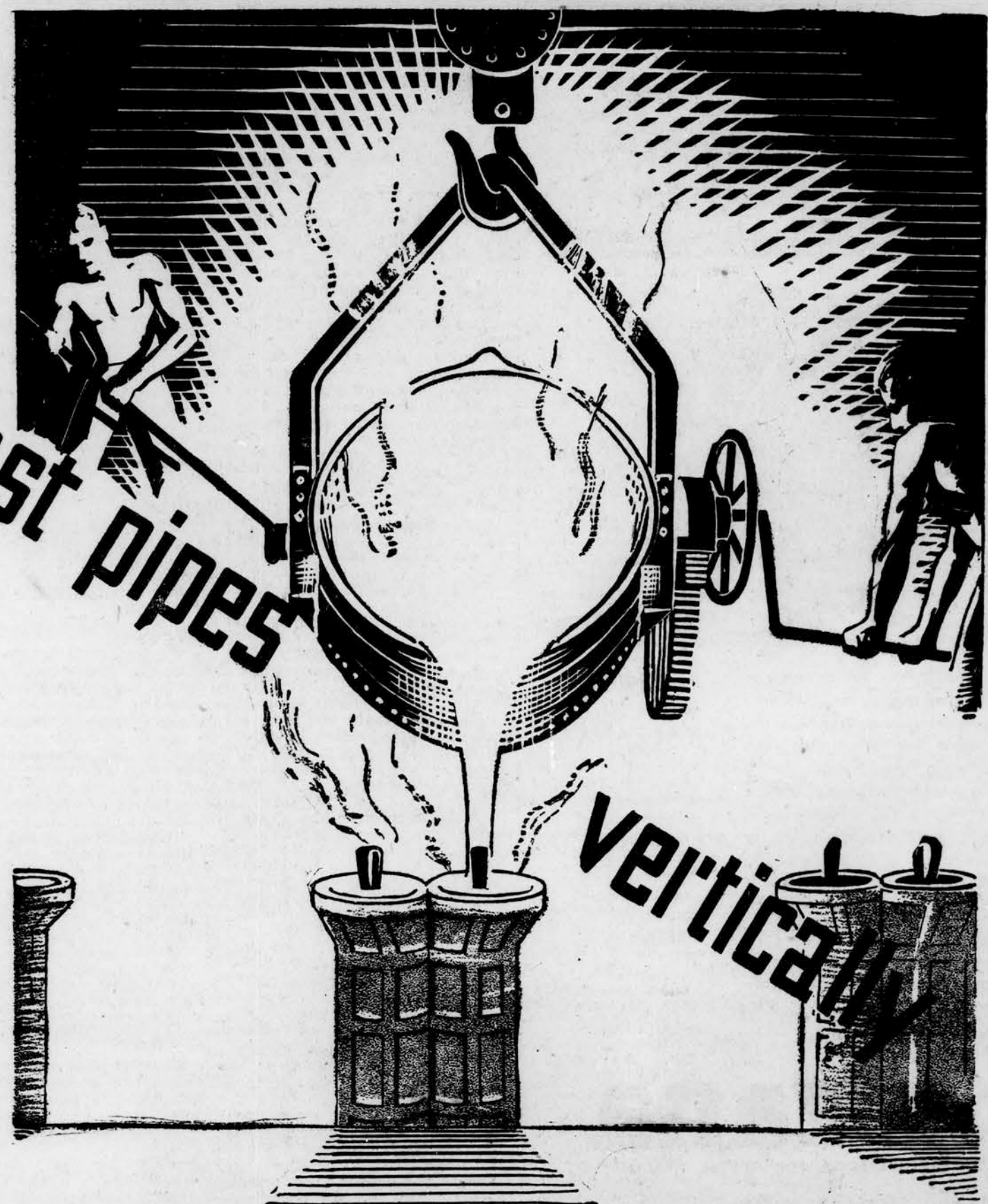
The resignation of Mr. J. A. Madan, of his office of member of the Bombay Legislative Council has been accepted and Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Martin, being an official is nominated.

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## OUR READERS' VIEWS

### Tardy Justice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".  
Sir.—In a recent notification issued by the Bombay Government, the public have been informed that the rate of interest on the Takavi loans, which is usually 7-14 P.C., is now reduced to 4-18 P.C. We must congratulate the Government for having at last realised the necessity of the reduction.

When owing to the economic conditions inside and outside the country, moneyed people found no better investment for their capital, Government began to raise and get loans at lower rates of interest. Having regard to this fact the Government should have reduced immediately the rates of interest on moneys due from the agriculturists and owners of industries to the Government. It took no such steps in spite of the repeated requests of the public manifested in the form of resolutions at the Rayats' conferences. Since 1933 the request to reduce the interest on Takavi loans, has been one of the important resolutions passed by the many Rayats' conferences held in the districts of Belgaum and Bijapur; but so far there had been no response to the resolutions. Now at last we see that the Government has studied agricultural economics to the extent of reducing the rate of interest on loans advanced to the peasants.

But the notification now issued may be applicable only to the loans to be advanced in future. According to the terms of the old contracts the agriculturist has to pay 7-14 P.C. or 8-14 P.C. on the loans borrowed by him before the date of notification. The reasons that have prompted the Government to reduce the rate of interest on the new loans hold good in the case of old loans also. The fall in the prices of the agricultural produce and the general slump in the market are the chief causes of the peasants' inability to pay the high rate of interest; consequently it is in the fitness of things that the rate of interest on the older loans also should be reduced to 4-18 P.C. We expect the Government to distinguish its position from that of the private money-lender and reduce the rate of interest on the previous loans also.

We go still further and request the Government to give a retrospective effect to the present notification and calculate the interest on all Takavi loans at 4-18 P.C. from 1929 onwards i.e., since the time when the general fall in the prices set in.

Any one can see that the Government has been too slow in realising the difficulties of the agriculturists and in devising proper measures in that behalf. A large part of the Government's unpopularity owes its origin to its tardy justice. Now that the Government has seen the injustice of the high rate of interest on Takavi loans, we hope it will be quick to announce the above mentioned concessions regarding older loans and recoveries.—  
Yours, etc.

H. S. KAUJALGI.

### Safety First

To The Editor of The Chronicle;  
Sir.—Being a daily tram-car passenger I notice with great disgust the following attitude of bus, motor and taxi drivers. As soon as they see any tram-car standing at a station, they, disregarding the safety of the passengers getting into and out of the cars, drive quite headlong against them, not leaving any space for them to stand where the roads are narrow.

The bus authorities should give strict instructions to the drivers, and the police authorities should frame strict rules for the motor and taxi drivers that they should stop at once the cars, and after the passengers have finished coming out and getting into the tram cars they have to restart the cars. To effect this the tram-car conductors should be told to stop the traffic altogether by the show of hands, and any infringement of this rule should be strictly dealt with by the bus and police authorities.

I further suggest that if the roads are too narrow to admit of double tram lines, a single line should be constructed thereon and a double line to be laid on a road close by.

I hope that both the police and bus authorities will take up this matter.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### POINTS FROM LETTERS

#### Novel System

S. B. Mhatre protests against the system of fine which is said to have been adopted by a certain school in Dadar for improving the English of the students, and says that apart from unnecessarily taxing the parents, it will have little effect upon the students.

#### Condemns

P. D. Dalal condemns the attempts made by the "Times of India" to make communal capital out of the recent walk-out incident in the Assembly.

#### Suggestion

"An East Indian Catholic" calls upon the East Indian Catholic Association of Bombay to see that only one candidate stands from the Christian constituency of Bombay Suburban and Thana District for election to the new Assembly. A number of candidates will only cause disunity in the East Indian ranks, adds the correspondent.

#### Correction

"The Secretary," Adult Education Committee, Ville Parle, says that the series of lectures for adult education which is being conducted there is managed solely by the Ville Parle Night School and not jointly by them and the local Tarun Mandal, as reported in those columns. The latter body is only helping the former.

#### Election

"A 'C' WARD VOTER" (Bombay) suggests that since all the 3 candidates in the C Ward By-election are nationalists, the Congress Committee should choose one of them and get his or her selection without contest. Moreover he requests Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai not to waste his energies in a minor Municipal election but to concentrate on national work in wider spheres.

#### Protest

"NARPIRASTAN" (Bombay) protests against the new rules framed by the Bombay Schools' Board which place matriculates and those who have passed Vernacular Final on the same level.

#### Astonished!

"Y. R. A." (Dadar) is "astonished" to read in the papers that Bombay North is to be a silence zone for hawkers but not for motorists. To silence the hawkers, he says, would be a hardship to them as also to the residents who patronize their wares.

#### Escort System

D. B. GIDH recommends that for ensuring safety to school children, every school should start the escort system by stationing a peon near the school premises to guide and escort the children in crossing the roads safely.

#### Compliments

N. B. CHOWDHURY commends the work of the Mohammed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution, which has been of great advantage to poor and deserving Muslim students.

#### Request

COMMONER requests the Hyderabad State police authorities not to treat the public harshly on occasions of Public celebrations, like that of H. E. H. the Nizam's birthday parade.

#### Query

A RESIDENT OF MAHIM BAZAR CROSS ROAD wants to know what has happened to the money provided by the Corporation in the Municipal Budget of 1929-1930 for the removal of the municipal sweepers from the above-named road to the spot provided for them near the Woolen Mills at Dadar? What has the Health Department utilised this money for, and also why the "Mahim Bazaar Cross Road Extension has been left uncompleted since 1929?" though ample provision was made for a first class complete asphalted road in the Budget of 1929-30. Who is responsible for diverting a portion of this money elsewhere and leaving this road uncompleted when the money was specially voted by the Corporation for this specific purpose?

#### Opportunities

D. J. SHAH pleads for more opportunities of service in the various spheres to be given to untouchables who wait for a gesture of goodness and of love.

#### Protest

JOURNALIST (Raipur) protests against the ban placed by the Nandgaon State (C. P.) upon the "Independent" and "Karmblir."

### Bombay Chamber Of Commerce

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Those who are at the helm of commercial affairs of this city will no doubt be aware that on the 22nd of this month the Institution known as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be completing one hundred years of its existence in Bombay. It was in the earlier days that the trade of India was the monopoly of the East India Company, whose supremacy had no rival. They were the monarchs of all they surveyed, their right to trade there was none to dispute. The supremacy of the East India Company was unshakable on account of the Charter they held from the British Government. Unauthorized interlopers were liable to forfeiture of ships and cargo. It was not until Earl Grey's Act of 1833 that merchants were allowed to trade unfettered and that three years later the British and Indian businessmen gathered together to form into a Society known as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the promotion and protection of trade. Though the Chamber was formed by British and Indian merchants and continued in complete harmony during the greater part of its existence, yet during the last few years it has been strongly the legitimate aspirations of Indians to secure complete self-government. The numerous reservations in the new India Act of last year are the outcome of the influence exerted by European Chambers of Commerce, including the Bombay Chamber. However, in the latest Committee of the Chamber we find the name of an Indian and let us hope that this is a beginning of the revival of that same friendly intimacy and co-operation which brought into existence the Bombay Chamber. Let us hope that the next century of the Chamber will find a "via media" for the greater co-operation of British and Indian merchants in Bombay. Commerce and Industry—the backbone of country's greatness and prosperity, were successfully manoeuvred by this institution for the last 100 years and shown to all political prejudices. It will be acknowledged by the citizens of Bombay in general and commercial public in particular that the Bombay Chamber deserve their grateful appreciation. From its first inception in 1836 till to-day the Chamber kept its door open to all merchants desiring help and guidance. The yeoman's service which the Chamber rendered to the city of Bombay cannot be estimated in a few words of this article. I understand that the Chamber is compiling a centenary history wherein the full and very interesting account of the commercial life of Bombay for the last 100 years will be described. It would also be a fitting occasion for such an important body as the Chamber if it had its own building which would add to the architectural greatness of Bombay. If I am not too suggestive may I ask the Management of the Chamber's affairs to consider the advisability of marking the end of the first century by a foundation stone for the new Chamber building. Money is cheap in these days and doubtless, if I am not too optimistic, the building of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will ere long be a "fait accompli".

May the Chamber of Commerce endure forever.—Yours, etc.  
Bombay, Sept. 10.

### A Hint To Broadcasting Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".  
Sir.—The broadcasting would become more popular if the All-India Radio make it a point to end the after-dinner Indian programme with "Vande Mataram," and European programme with National Anthem as usual.

I would also like the Broadcasting station to discontinue the practice of repeating every time, the song is finished, that ten transmission is broadcast on S. B. at such and such meter. If it is announced once in the beginning, it would suffice.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Karachi:—It is understood Major W. R. B. Peel, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Sind, resigned for private and personal reasons and that the resignation has been accepted. The name of the successor is expected to be announced on Monday.

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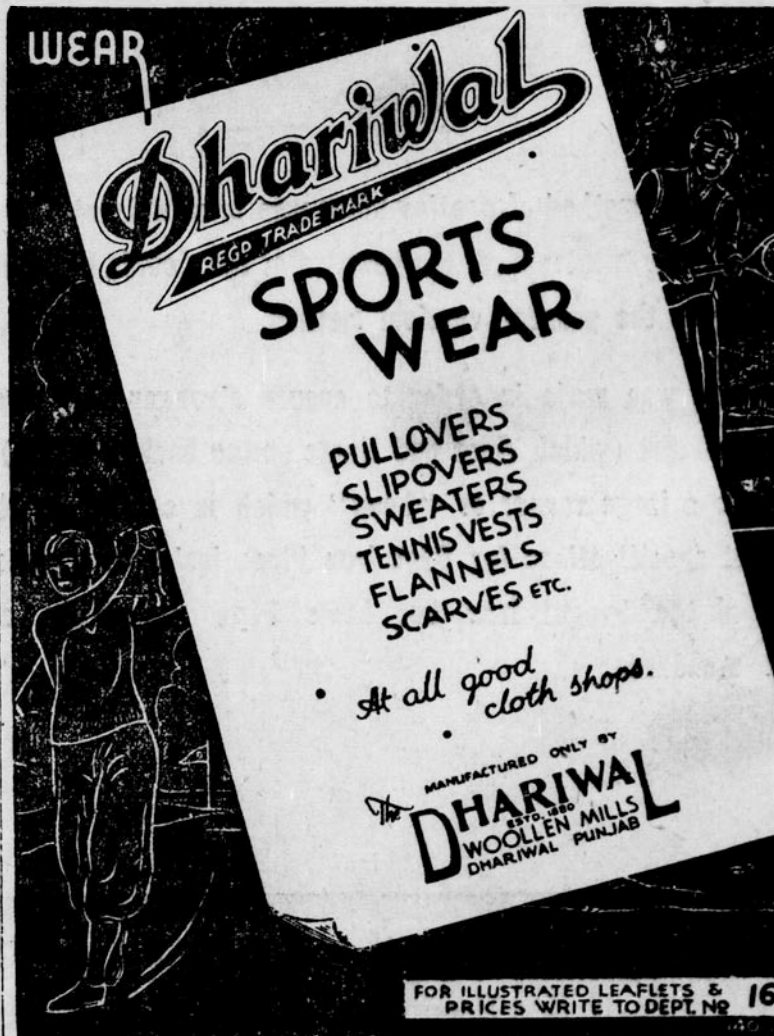
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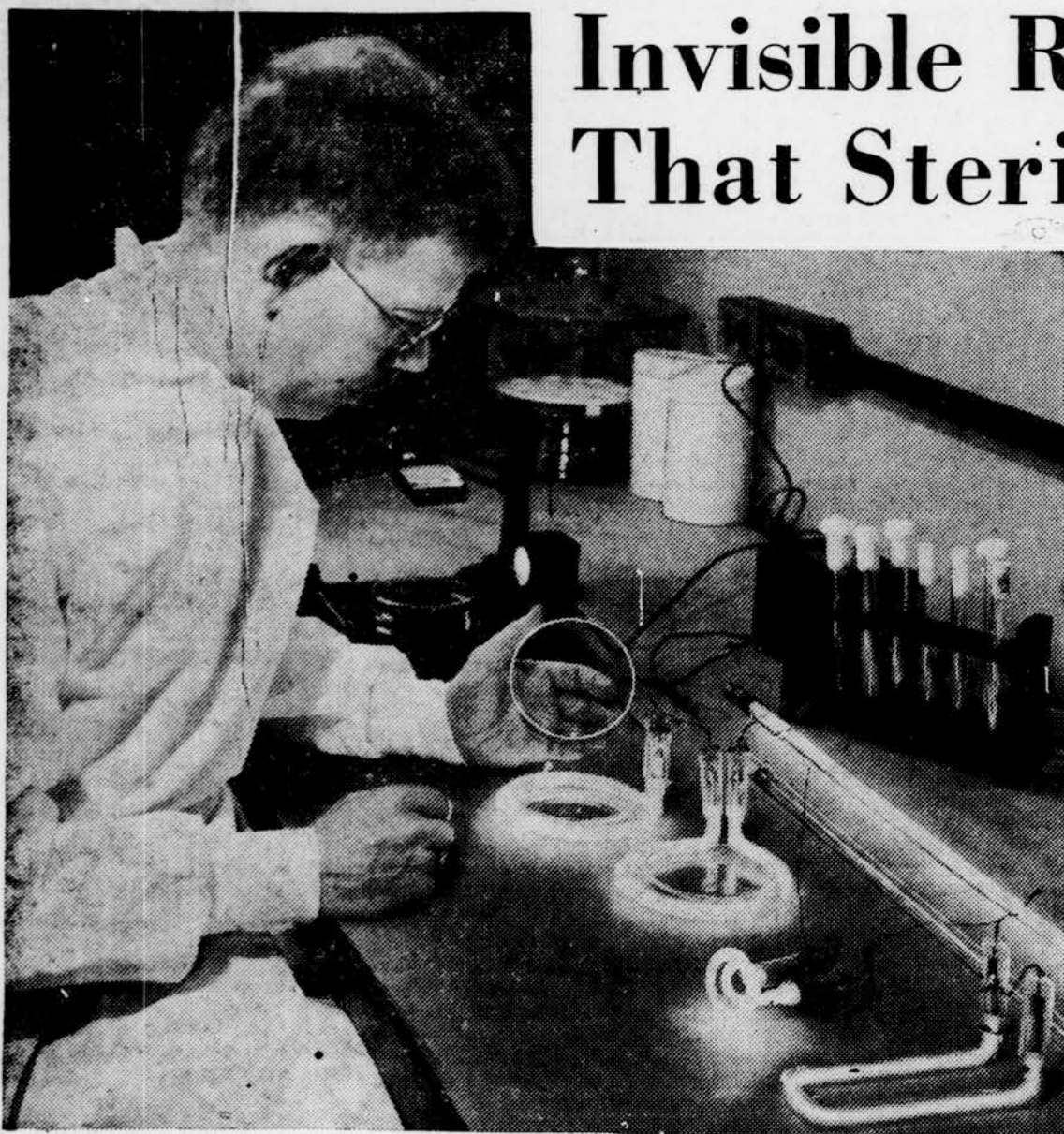
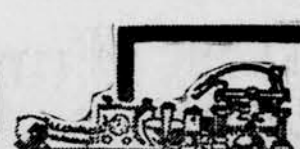


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# Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



## Invisible Rays of Light That Sterilize the Air

*Germ-Killing Beams Prevent Mold and Eliminate Waste of "High-Hung" Beef During Tenderization*

Below: The Slender Sterilizing Lamp Used to Prevent Mold on Bakery Products and to "Tenderize" Meats.

UNSEEN mold spores and bacteria in the air which contaminate all manner of food stuffs to cause billions of dollars in food spoilage annually and thus constitute a big contributing factor to high food prices, can be exterminated with invisible germicidal rays produced by a new radiation device developed by Doctors Robert F. James and Harvey C. Rentschler, research engineers. The new germicidal device promises to open up a vast new field of application that will affect many phases of modern industry and existence.

In describing this new device, Doctor Rentschler explains the importance of selecting specific bands of radiation from the energy spectrum, which he illustrates with various "electric eyes," or photo-electric cells which are sensitive only to certain radiations. Then he shows where the new germicidal rays fall in the ultra-violet region of the spectrum.

The new device is a slender glass tube, containing a small quantity of special gas. When electricity is passed through the gas, invisible germicidal rays are produced. These rays are the bane of existence to the micro-organisms which cause food spoilage. Of great importance in many food-field applications is the fact that the lamp operates at a temperature only a few degrees above room temperature, thus making its use practical in applications where heat is a disadvantage.

Experimental tests and practical applications have definitely established the effectiveness of the germicidal rays

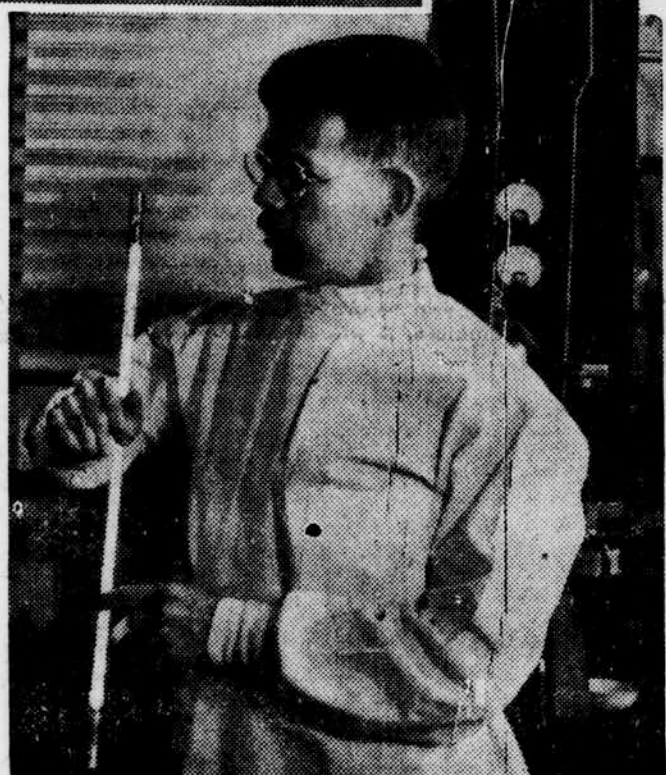
Above: Doctor Robert F. James Viewing Some of the Differently Shaped Germicidal Lamps Which Operate as a "Cold" Source.

for preventing the growth of mold and bacteria on the surface of meat aged at relatively high temperature and high humidity, and in retarding the growth of mold on bakery products. Tests also indicate that the lamp can also be used to sterilize conditioned air.

The use of the germicidal rays has far-reaching possibilities in the meat industry.

"Of primary importance is the elimination of the huge trimming loss incurred with ripened meat," Doctor James points out.

"The only trimming necessary when the meat is aged under these radiations is the removal of a dark surface film. Loss of weight is largely eliminated by maintaining 90 per cent or higher humidity, which is made possible by the use of these devices. In present commercial practices, weight



losses amount to about 30 per cent from slaughter-house to table. Using these germicidal rays for artificial aging can reduce this loss to about half.

"So great is the waste on high-hung beef that only diners at high class hotels and restaurants can afford to eat it."

Other advantages in the packing industry are vast savings in refrigeration costs. Meat can be aged at 10 to 15 degrees higher temperatures and in about one-third the time, thus reducing the amount of storage space required. The possibility of "tenderizing" meat while in transit is not inconceivable in the future.

In the baking industry, the new lamp has been put to practical use to retard mold growth on fruit cakes. In one month alone, 250,000 cakes were

sterilized by passing them under a battery of lamps.

Some idea of the effectiveness of the method may be had from the results obtained. Before the lamps were installed, spoilage on the cakes amounted to about 15 per cent. After exposure to the radiation and after certain changes had been made in the baking set up, spoilage fell to a trifling one or two per cent.

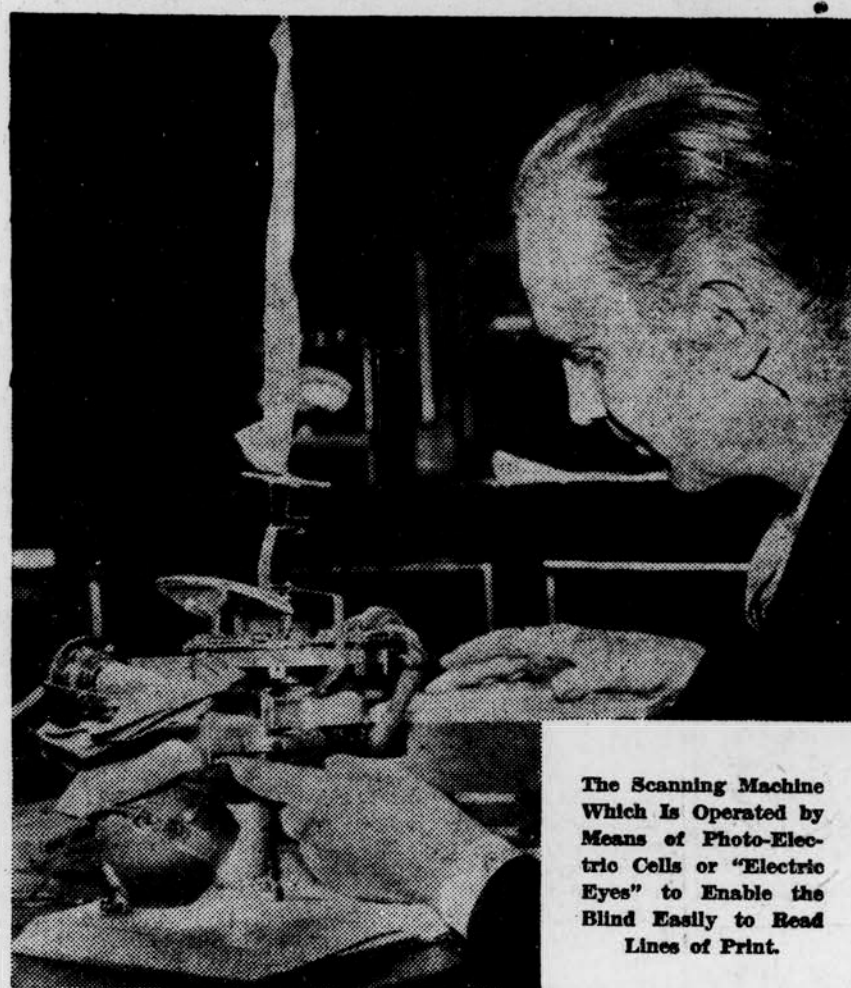
Exposure to the rays has lengthened the mold-free life of the product from one and one-half to two days more under the most adverse conditions such as high humidity and temperature, which are the two major factors contributing to mold growth in the summer-time.

These rays make it possible for bakeries to cut deliveries to once every two days, or longer, instead of daily, and to maintain their products mold-free for a longer time in the hands of the consumer.

The effectiveness of the germicidal radiation for the purification of conditioned air also is of great interest. Actual installations have shown that air can be rendered sterile to a high degree.

The method is to install several lamps inside the air duct. Air in any particular room location may be kept sterile by installing lamps over that spot and flooding it with radiation.

One of the factors favorable to commercial application of the lamp is its low cost, not only as to operation, but as to first cost and maintenance. Doctor James points out. On alternating current the only necessary auxiliary equipment needed is a transformer. Three or four of the lamps may be operated from one transformer. The power taken by two lamps, plus that consumed by the transformer, amounts to something less than that required to operate an ordinary 25-watt incandescent lamp.



The Scanning Machine Which Is Operated by Means of Photo-Electric Cells or "Electric Eyes" to Enable the Blind Easily to Read Lines of Print.

## How Blind Now Read Print

BLIND persons are now enabled easily to read printed lines by means of a device perfected by Emil Ranssen, a college graduate. This apparatus, which is a scanning machine equipped with lenses, is operated by photo-electric cells, familiarly known as "electric eyes."

One hand of the operator moves the device across a line of print, while the other hand is placed on a row of buttons on a box. As the scanner passes over each letter, the image of the letter, as it is received through a narrow slit, is magnified and the buttons on

the box are raised according to that part of the letter. In the case of the letter E, for example, all of the buttons rise when the scanner crosses the vertical line. After the vertical line is passed only the horizontal register and the top, center and bottom buttons alone remain raised.

The inventor says that other methods devised to enable the blind to read may be more quickly learned than the use of the scanning machine, but once a sightless person understands the new system he can easily read ordinary print in any form of publication.

## The Keen "Electric Nose"

DEVELOPMENT of a device called an "electric nose," designed to detect poisonous mercury vapor in the air which the human nose cannot smell, is one of the latest achievements of the research engineers. This apparatus detects one part of mercury vapor in 200,000,000 parts of air although the vapor is odorless. The human nose can smell one part of odor in over 1,000,000,000 parts of air, but cannot detect odorless substances.

The electric nose was perfected by Doctor C. W. Hewlett. It consists of "electric eye," or photo-electric tube equipment, an invisible ultra-violet light source and an alarm. The visible light is concentrated on the tube. Mercury particles passing through the air

absorb the light. The more parts of mercury vapor present, the more light absorbed. By simply measuring the variations in light shining into the "electric eye," it is possible to determine the amount of mercury in the air.

This device is able to sound an alarm when the concentration of mercury in the air is 20 times smaller than that at the danger point, and thus affords ample protection for situations in which the nose fails to give a warning.

The complexity of factors involved in the sense of smell has thus far retarded the development of a truly man-made nose, but the success of the mercury detector encourages further work along that line.

## The Ancient Origin of the Olympic Games

NEXT month the Olympic Games are to be held in Germany, and many competitors will come from different countries to vie with one another for supremacy in all kinds of sports. This idea is only a modern development of the ancient Greek Olympic Games, which began in the year 776 B. C. These were held at Olympia, whence the name, every four years, and because of their importance to the Greeks the date upon documents was given as so many years after this or that Olympic.

In one respect these ancient Olympics were essentially different from the modern Olympics, which are international. None save a Greek of pure blood could compete,

and special care was taken to be certain that no competitor had ever committed any crime or been guilty of any act of blasphemy, for these games were held in honor of Zeus, the greatest of the Greek divinities, and were associated with various sacrifices brought in honor of the mythical god.

During the first thirteen Olympic meetings the contests were foot-races only, once around the fixed course. In the fourteenth Olympiad the track was traversed twice for some of the races, and in the fifteenth contest the track was traveled three times by those trained for the longer race.

Then wrestling contests were introduced for two additional Olympiads, and by the eighteenth there were five different types of contests, the races, leaping, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin and wrestling, and he who won all five was crowned as victor of the "Pentathlon," five-fold winner.

After this boxing, the chariot-race with four horses, the hoplite race, running in full armor, racing with mules and other variations were introduced, making each Olympiad more elaborate than its predecessor.

At the conclusion of the games the victors, standing upon a tripod, were crowned with a wreath of olive from the olive tree, known as the "olive beautiful," and a branch of palm was placed in each hand, amid the loud acclamation of the assembled populace of Greece.

According to the accepted date of the first Olympiad it is now 2712 years since that epic event. This would make the games starting next month the six hundred and seventy-eighth Olympiad had the games been celebrated every four years from the beginning.

## Radio of "Purpose Design"



THE unusual design of the small radio receiver shown in the accompanying illustration graphically shows a new trend in form and fore-shadows the coming epoch of what is called "purpose design."

Among the important features of this new type of cabinet is the very long and narrow tuning dial which describes a half-circle like the form of a rainbow. This form of dial, the makers

This Form of Dial Accommodates a Greater Number of Stations Without Crowding.

## The Midget Fish That Becomes a Mammoth

IF deep-sea anglers along the southern section of the Atlantic seaboard should happen to catch a tiny fish no larger than the capital "O" on the ordinary typewriter it will, if alive long enough, grow into a real colossus of the sea weighing anywhere from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds.

This peculiar fish, which starts life smaller than the proverbial molehill and ends up by becoming a sea-going mountain, is described by Doctor E. W. Gudger, Associate Curator of Fishes of the American Museum of Natural History.

"The fish belong to the Mollidae," says Doctor Gudger. "They are largely ocean sun fish and bigger brothers of the small, short-bodied, perch-like fish of our fresh water lakes and streams. The ocean sunfishes are millstone-shaped fishes. Two of them, Mola and Masturus, grow to a size in which length and depth (over the fins) amount each to more than 10 feet, and they attain to a weight of from one-half to three-quarters of a ton. They are the largest fishes with the smallest eggs and littlest babies known to me."

"Unlike baby bears and kangaroos, their microscopic young when hatched out of the floating eggs are able to seek and find their own food. This fishlet is what ichthyologists call a larval fish."



Above: A Greek Warrior Racing at Olympiad in Full Armor.

Left: A Boxer of Ancient Greece Wearing Cestus on His Hands, Ready for Combat.



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## Our Cairo Letter

## Turko-Egyptian Rapprochement

### Ismat Pasha To Visit Cairo & Sign Treaty

(From Our Correspondent)  
CAIRO. (By Air Mail)  
It is reported that General Ismat Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister will pay a visit to Cairo very shortly.

The purpose of this visit is said to be to discuss finally the Turko-Egyptian Treaty and sign it in Cairo.

**NEW STAMPS TO BE ISSUED**  
It was reported that the Government of Egypt will issue new stamps with a design illustrating the friendly relations between the two countries, the date of the signing of the Treaty and the Locomotive Room as the background to commemorate the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in London.

But now it is learnt that the stamps will be issued by the British Government in London and not in Egypt.

**ITALO-YEMEN TREATY**  
The Italian Government have been since some time past discussing with the Imam of Yemen, to extend the Italo-Yemen Treaty which has lapsed a few months back, after a period of ten years.

It appears that the Imam is not willing to extend the period of the Treaty.

An official report says that the Treaty has, as a result of the discussions, been temporarily extended upto the November, 1936.

A definite reply as to the possibilities of the extensions will be made in the meantime.

It may be recalled here that Yemen owes to the Italian Government certain amount of money in connection with the purchase of armaments in 1926.

It is officially reported that Ras Imru, the Abyssinian leader re-

presenting about two million people of Ghorah District with an area of about 50,000 square metres which is still now unconquered by the Italians, has applied to the British Consul in that District requesting him to consider the possibility of British Mandatory Control over Ghorah.

**WORLD PARLIAMENTS' CONFERENCE**  
An official of the Government of Egypt has sailed for Europe to participate in the International Parliaments Conference in Rumania.

For the first time in the history of Arabia it is reported that 5 Arab pilots flew in the presence of the Crown Prince and other chief officials, over the Holy Land of Mecca and Medina in an official flight.

The officials of the Hedjaz Government also attended. These pilots have just returned from the continent after completing their courses of study in aviation.

**MILITARY TRAINING IN EGYPT**  
It is reported that the British Government have decided to appoint Sir C. Spink, as the chief man to train the Egyptians for military purposes.

The other military officers of the British Head-Quarters in Egypt will also assist in training the Egyptians.

It is learnt that the Sir C. Spink will be the chief officer of the Training School.

It is reported that Her Majesty the Queen of Egypt will honour the wives of the British and Egyptian delegates who participated in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty by giving medals as a mark of its successful conclusion.

## "Their Lot, Doubly Miserable"

Dr. Pattabhi's Impressions Of Deccan States' Tour

The following Press statement is issued by Dr. Pattabhi Sitarayya, President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, at the conclusion of his tour in the States of the Deccan:—

In pursuance of one of the resolutions of the All-India States Peoples' Conference held at Karachi, a tour was undertaken by the General Secretary, Mr. Balavanty Mehta and the Provincial Secretary Mr. Shikhar and myself in the Southern Maharashtra and Northern Kanad States. Mr. Shikhar of Sangli had organized the tour extending over 1300 miles and comprising nine out of the 21 states, in the area, 2 sub-states and covering altogether 30 meetings. In Aundh we not only lose sight of the fact that it is a State but feel quite at home although. In Kolhapur permission has to be sought for a meeting. In Meeraj Senior permission is granted subject to no reference being made to non-co-operation. In Jamkhadi no permission is necessary but under the general law you should not criticise a fellow Prince or the British Government. In the rest of the States such as Bhor, Phaltan, Sangli, Aundh, Ramdurg and Savantwadi no permission at all is necessary.

### BEAUTY SPOT OF NATURE

The country throughout is lovely, especially where the States lie in the Ghats. Savantwadi is a beauty spot of nature and so is Bhor. In most of the nine States that we visited there are representative assemblies but except in one, there are no elected majorities, while non-official majorities are not unusual. No where except at one place, have municipalities elected chairman or assemblies at any place elected Presidents. Meeraj Senior has recently dissolved the Assembly but the new elections are not held there for 18 months past. The

Princes of Savantwadi and Aundh are reputed to be highly enlightened and both of them were being expected from abroad just as our tour was about to conclude. We had the privilege of calling upon the Princes of Phaltan, Sangli and Ramdurg. They are under no illusions as to the realities of the situation. In no State have rights been acquired by the States' people. They have been merely granted by the Princes. The result is that people hesitate to ask for more. They depend upon the goodwill of their rulers, though privately they deplore their fate.

Kolhapur is the biggest and the most important State. It is for Kolhapur to take the lead in all matters of progress. It should be the proud privilege of Kolhapur, inheriting as it does, the sacred traditions of Hindvi Swaraj directly from the Great Shivraje, to grant fundamental civic rights to the People of the State and establish responsible form of Government. This step, if taken with good grace at this opportune juncture, is sure to buttress the ruler of the State with the goodwill and love of the People in all emergencies with which the State might be faced in these troublous times.

### DOUBLY MISERABLE

The lot of the States' People is doubly miserable. They are under the personal rule of the Princes, while their Princes are under the personal rule of the Viceroy. Mere responsible Government within the States does not solve their problem. A scheme of Federation is really the larger scheme into which they must be fitted, due regard being paid to their own dignity and self-respect. To-day the States' People feel they are simply treated as chattel, not as animated beings. They are very sensitive to the neglect and ignominy heaped upon them. They are equally sensitive to the urgency of the larger problem to which the Congress addresses itself. In fact they follow the vicissitudes of the Congress with interest but with a feeling of helplessness little knowing that if they only choose they can themselves shape its destiny.

The time has undoubtedly come, when the Congress has to take on hand the great task of popular education in the States, when the States' representatives ask of the Congress full sympathy and sup-

## WHEN HITLER WILL STRIKE

(Continued from page 6)  
ed as it apparently will be by an equally ruthless "purge" in the provinces".

The 16 who have been shot had no counsel to defend them, and there was no scrap of evidence against them save confessions so abject that only terror could have extorted them.

The whole procedure is a relic of the Middle Ages, worthy rather of the Inquisition than of a Socialist Tribunal. Civilised justice does not rely on confessions.

In happier days, when the men who made this great Revolution were not yet divided by a savage feud, I knew several of the victims and the suspects. It was from the first the established rule of the Russian Party—and, indeed, of all Marxists—to condemn terrorism and assassination.

"It is incredible, that such men as Trotsky, Smirnov, Bucharin and Radek should countenance such tactics, and impossible that they should have conspired with the Nazi secret police."

As for Zinoviev and Kamenev, though their personalities do not inspire respect, their guilt is equally improbable, for they had been subject through the last seven years to the closest supervision of Stalin's police.

### The Pity Of It

One may think (as I do) that in the controversy that divided Russia seven years ago, Trotsky was in great measure mistaken, and Stalin broadly in the right.

It had to be settled beyond a doubt. But that is no excuse for this vindictive and unscrupulous persecution of a man whose services to the Revolution were second only to Lenin's.

Russia is strong and on the road to a dazzling future. Yet, in the peril which faces her more plainly than ever to-day, she needs the loyalty of every Socialist the world over.

This barbarous trial has tarnished her fame, and chilled the devotion that so much in her record inspires.

It is worse than a defeat when we must read the news from Moscow with shame.  
(World Copyright Reserved).

port to them in their struggle for responsible Government, what they want is not that the Congress should organize Satyagraha in the States, but that the initial awakening must be undertaken on a nationwide scale. So far no Congressman of the front rank has undertaken such a task. The Congress cannot advance one inch without taking the States with it.

**50 YEARS BEHIND CONGRESS**  
The States are 50 years behind the Congress. The Assemblies and the Municipalities existing in some States are for namesake.

The proximity of the ruler to the people and the direct contact which it establishes between the two is apt to be dangerous unless the States' people cultivate certain manliness, courage and public spirit. This they cannot do by themselves. There must be a constant and intimate intercourse between the States and the Provinces which is neither geographical nor ethnological, neither cultural, nor racial but purely political and artificial must disappear, and disappear in a short time, for purposes of political Education of the People of the States. The time is opportune for such intensive work for while Satyagraha is under suspension and Council work holds the field, we cannot do than work amongst those brethren of ours who are backwardly placed in life and help to bring them up to the mark so that we may all march together to our destiny.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

of Cr. P. Code, nor in fact did the intention of the author really matter.

### APPLICATION DISMISSED

In conclusion, Their Lordships, said that having heard the counsel for the applicant and read the passages translated by the Government in extenso, they had no hesitation in their minds that there were numerous passages in this book 'which would bring into hatred and contempt and do excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India within the meaning of section 124-A, I.P.C. We are accordingly of opinion that the order declaring the book to be forfeited was not wrong'. They dismissed the application with costs.—A.P.

## APPEAL AGAINST FORFEITURE

Allahabad High Court Holds Hindi Book Contains Objectionable Passages

ALLAHABAD. (By Mail).

A full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Allsop and Mr. Justice Bajpai, dismissed to-day the application of Mr. R. Saigal under section 99-B, Cr. P. Code, for setting aside the order of the Local Government, dated May 18, 1935 forfeiting the book entitled "Paradhinon ki Vijai Yatra" (the Pilgrimage of the subject to victory) as it contained matter the publication of which would be punishable under section 124-A, I.P.C.

The book was in Hindi and covered about 488 pages, out of which 65 pages were devoted exclusively to India. The local Government considered that this book contained seditious matter within the meaning of section 99-A, Cr. P. Code.

The Counsel for the applicant contended before their lordships that the onus of showing that the book contained objectionable matter lay on the Government.

Secondly, it was argued that the case should be treated, as if it were the prosecution of the applicant in a magistrate's court or in a court of session in which event there was a presumption of innocence in his favour.

**NO ANALOGY**  
Their Lordships remarked that the question in this case was one of interpretation of the language employed in section 99, Cr. P. Code.

There was really no analogy of the presumption of innocence in favour of an accused person charged with an offence, because in the present case, the author or the publisher of this book was not being prosecuted. The only question was whether the book contained such matter as was objectionable.

The next contention urged on behalf of the applicant was that the order would not be justified, unless it was clear that there was an intention on the part of the author to commit an offence under section 124-A. Their lordships said that this argument could not possibly be accepted.

It was pointed out in the case of Gupta vs. King Emperor (1036 A. L. J. P. 165) that it was not necessary that there should have been an express intention of the author to promote 'disaffection, etc. Indeed the author might be wholly an innocent person, and it could not be possible for their lordships to ascertain what his true intention was. They had to go by the matter contained in the book and decide for themselves whether it came within the purview of section 99-A.

The main question for consideration was, their lordships observed, whether the book in question contained such objectionable passages. Apart from its title which gave clue to the subject matter, the author had collected together numerous revolutionary acts in chronological order. It would not be proper to quote passages from this book in extenso for that might perpetrate the very mischief which the order of the forfeiture was intended to prevent. Their lordships quoted the purport of the few extracts in order to show the general tone and give a gist of the contents. There was a reference to the 'undying fame' of certain persons who took a prominent part at the time of the Mutiny and who were described as having simply attempted at preserving the lost freedom of the country. They were described as 'heroes of blessed memory' who 'sacrificed their all at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty' and there was a remark that at that time the whole nation had not been organised 'to liberate the country from the bonds of slavery' and that had it been so, things would have been different to-day.

Then there were reference to many riots, revolts and murders which had taken place during the last few decades and in particular, there was a reference to a riot that took place during the early years on the ravages of plague at Poona.

It was suggested that on the pretext of taking precautions against this pestilence officials oppressed the people and practised tyranny on them and that a certain person whose name was prefixed with the word 'Shree' having become excited by these oppressions killed 'the anti-plague official' and his co-workers for which he was hanged. This was followed by a remark that those were days of fearless propagation of the gospel of freedom. There was a reference to preparations for a declaration of war against the King Emperor and the formation of secret conspiracies. The acts of Government taken against these people were

described as 'the terrible tyranny that was created due to the murdering' of the abovementioned plague officers.

It was said that these acts of Government created an awakening in the minds of youth who 'with great enthusiasm began to practise the use of lathi, sword, knife and other weapons' to counteract 'the police tyranny' which 'began to increase with vigour'. There was a reference to an incident in which a bomb was thrown on a train, in which a high official of the Government was travelling, and it was stated that 'the revolutionaries planned to overturn the train' by means of a bomb but luckily 'the poor' official escaped and 'only a few boogies were shattered'. This was followed by the statement that one man was sentenced to death and that another person 'freed himself from the rack of justice by committing suicide'.

**EXTOLLING MURDER**  
There were references how a factory was established for the manufacture of bombs where revolvers, rifles, cartridges and other materials of warfare were stored. Then there was a mention of approvers who were shot by their confederates for having disclosed the conspiracy to the police and the person who shot the approver was called 'Shri' so and so. Again an act of murder was described as the happening of a thrilling incident and the murder was indirectly extolled by being described as having been committed in broad daylight.

After referring to several other passages in the book, their lordships observed that having considered the book as a whole they had not the least doubt in their mind that it contained passages which were intended to hold up and would have been found guilty of murders and dacoities and who were sentenced after due trial. There was an attempt to such acts and to describe them as acts of heroism and bravery and to characterise the measures taken to prevent such acts as acts of tyranny and oppression.

The example of these persons regarded as heroes is held out to the readers with the obvious intention of its being followed. The mere fact that a good deal of the materials used in this book might be historical events, though perhaps given a different colouring by the author, could not prevent this book from being one containing objectionable matters within the meaning of section 99

(Continued in Col.

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## NO OVER-CROWDING IN MUNICIPAL CHAWLS

### Presidency Women's Council's Demand

#### LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE'S APPEAL TO CITY FATHERS

During the last two years, the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has spent a good deal of time investigating conditions in the Municipal Chawls. As it has frequently been suggested that overcrowding is partly responsible for the insanitary state of some of the chawls, and as it was impossible to ascertain the extent of any overcrowding that might exist, without making a house to house investigation, the members of the Sub-Committee planned to undertake this work during the last month.

It was decided to concentrate for the present, on the chawls occupied by the Mahars, since it was alleged that these are the chawls in which overcrowding is most rife, the Gujarati and Kathiawari families being less tolerant of any attempt to house two families in one room. Those chawls occupied by workers from U. P. were also included, since they present certain problems of their own.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

The following chawls were therefore divided amongst the workers available, and a house to house enquiry was made:—

Foras Road Chawl 18, Miss. Khandwala, Miss. Wadia, Cochlin Street chawls, Mrs. Fatehally, Mrs. Fyze, Dadar chawls, Mrs. Madgavkar, Mrs. Jackson, De Lisle Road, Mrs. Currimbhoy, Miss. Gokhale, Mrs. Maclean, Colaba chawls, Miss. Dongre, Kamatipura 7th Lane, Mrs. Fatah, Miss. Gokhale, Mrs. Maclean, Phaltan Road, Miss. Gokhale, Mrs. Fatah, Mrs. Maclean, Bapty Street, Mrs. Fatah, Mrs. Maclean, Suklaji Street Health Camp, Mrs. Fatah, Mrs. Maclean, Tank Pakhady chawls, Mrs. Fatah, Mrs. Maclean, Umerkhandy chawls, Mrs. Fatah, Mrs. Maclean, Tarwadi Block 12, Mrs. Fatah, Mrs. Maclean, Arthur Road chawls, Mrs. Fatah, Mrs. Maclean.

The recently built ground-floor chawls at Kasarwadi were not included, as these are amongst the least congested of all the Mahar chawls.

It was by no means always easy to get the necessary accurate in-

formation. In some cases, tenants showed reluctance because of fear that it might befall them as a result of the investigation. In the large majority of cases, tenants gave the information readily and with a friendly desire to talk. Where householders happened to be at work, their neighbours came to our rescue. In some cases we are also indebted to the courtesy and help of Chawl caretakers. The presence of "outsiders" in the chawls, and the coming and going between village and city in the case of some members of the families, added to our uncertainties, regarding accuracy. However, we are confident that in general, our results give a fair indication of the situation regarding overcrowding in these chawls at the present time.

"OVER-CROWDING INEVITABLE" It would only be fair to say here, that it is the avowed policy of the Conservancy Department to separate "double" families, and space out its workers where-ever possible, so that the incidence of two or more families in a single room is not regarded as a normal arrangement. However this may be, overcrowding is inevitable if the rooms at the disposal of the Department are in sufficient for the number of workers to be housed, and our enquiry may serve to throw light on the question as to whether the Bombay Corporation does not require to supply more rooms than are available at the present time.

It may be argued that a room is not given to a labourer as part of his wage, and that therefore the Municipality is not obliged to provide for the housing of all labourers in the Conservancy Department. This is a matter for the Corporation to decide. The labourers with whom the present enquiry deals, contribute in a very vital way to the city's cleanliness and health, and if chawls were not provided for them, they would find great difficulty in securing a living accommodation in this crowded city. If, quite apart from these considerations, it is for the convenience of the Municipality that housing is provided for them, then it behooves Corporators, and the Citizens whom they represent, to see that this provision is both adequate and worthy.

#### CONSERVANCY BRANCH

The Conservancy Branch of the Bombay Municipality employs a total of 2718 Mahars and 412 U. P. workers most of whom work as scavengers. Of these, 2,171 Mahars and 341 U. P. workers are accommodated in various types of chawls scattered over the city from Mahim to Colaba. The total number of rooms available for their use at present is 1,294. This includes 160 rooms in the Improvement Trust chawls at Foras Road and Tarwadi, and it excludes 32 rooms on the ground floor of Block A at Phaltan Road, since these have been given for the use of Bigaris in the Market Department. We understand about labourers in the scavenging Department of the Municipality live else where in the city, either because they can stay with friends, or because there is no room available for them in the Municipal chawls. For instance, a number of Mahars live (rent free) in huts of tin and Gavil leaves, which they themselves have erected on Municipal ground alongside of the Kasarwadi chawls. As chawl rooms become available, it is intended to transfer these families to them, but the fact remains that at present the necessary rooms are not available. As far as rents are concerned for those who live in the chawls, men employees pay As. 8 per month, and women employees pay As. 5 per month. Men and women who live in the Municipal chawls, and are classed as "outsiders", not being in Municipal employment, pay a rent of Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- respectively.

We roughly calculate that in about 234 rooms out of the 1,194 rooms visited, there are housed together more than 3 adults and the children who belong to them. In some cases we have found as many as six adults in one room. Some examples may best illustrate the situation, and the effect on family life can be well imagined.

#### THE "OUTSIDER."

The problem of the "outsider" (i.e. the tenant who is not in Municipal employment), is one of the chief difficulties in the way of estimating the extent to which the present accommodation is inadequate. In a city where the housing problem is so acute, ten-

## "Honoured Themselves By Honouring Him"

Punjab M. L. A. Explains Why Lyallpur Decided To Present Address To Jawahar

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"We have shown that while in presenting an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, the committee did nothing more than what it was entitled to do and what numerous other Municipal Committees had done," says Sardar Sant Singh M.L.A. in the course of a lengthy statement in defence of the action taken by him and other members of the Lyallpur Municipal Committee, in deciding to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he visited the Punjab in June last.

Subsequent to the decision of the Municipal Committee, Sardar Sant Singh and five other members of the Municipal Committee were served with a notice asking them to show cause why they should not be removed from membership of the committee "for flagrant abuse of power."

Sardar Sant Singh in the course of his statement maintains that no other Deputy Commissioner ever thought of suspending resolutions adopted by Municipal Committees deciding to present addresses to the Congress President. The Lyallpur Deputy Commissioner's action in suspending the resolution, according to Sardar Sant Singh was not only unusual, but was also "ultra vires" of his powers.

#### ODIUM PREVENTED.

"In ignoring the Deputy Commissioner's order," says Sardar Sant Singh, "we actually prevented the odium, which the Deputy Commissioner had invited on himself and the Government by passing the order. In playing the part we did, we were actuated by most praiseworthy motives of upholding the good name, prestige and dignity of the Municipality of our town and did nothing in

excess or abuse of our powers."

"The visit of the President of the Indian National Congress to our place was an event of unique importance. The Indian National Congress embodies the ideals and aspirations of the people of India and the elected president of the Congress for the year is par excellence the representative and spokesman of the nation. A civic body professing to be the representatives of the people of the town could not but honour its elected national representative on the occasion of his visit to their town. Hundreds of Municipalities and local bodies in the country including our province have honoured themselves by honouring him. We would have failed in our duties as elected representatives of our town if we had not resolved to present an address to such a distinguished son of the Motherland."

RIGHTS OF MUNICIPALITY Sardar Sant Singh asserts that representing as they did the civil life and conscience of the locality they had every right to discuss and resolve upon matters of public interest and concern. In the exercise of such rights, the Municipalities had been voting addresses to Governors and Ruling Chiefs. Sardar Sant Singh specially draws attention to the address presented to His Highness, the Maharaja of Gwalior and adds "to suspend the resolution passed on the occasion of the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was inconsistent."

In conclusion Sardar Sant Singh points out the mere fact that on the occasion of the visit to Lyallpur of the President of the Indian National Congress, they were party to honouring him by presenting him with an address, was not a ground for asking them for an explanation under section 16 (1) of the Act.—A. P.

ants are very prone to take in relatives or village connections, whether they work in the Municipality or not. It is not easy to check this even when the point of overcrowding has been reached. A certain amount of freedom and consideration must be given, and in the case of relatives, it is inevitable that the desire of members of the same family to live more economically by living together, will be very strong. In view of the size of the rooms however, it is very desirable that the number of adult occupants should not exceed three, and that those actually employed by the Municipality should always have preference over "outsiders." In some cases for instance, a room may be occupied by one Municipal labourer and two "outsiders" whereas in other rooms, four or five actual employees may be crowded together. We recognise some of the practical difficulties in the way of spacing out for though we believe that the majority will welcome the comfort of less overcrowding, there will always be some who prefer to live in a crowded chawl with their familiar friends rather than move to a less crowded chawl amongst strangers. A solution to this aspect of the problem might be found in the plan of giving adjacent room to related couples or other family connections, who are in Municipal employment,—a plan which would involve a certain amount of extra trouble for the chawl care taker from time to time. It is of course, known that numbers of stray people wander into some of the chawls' corridors and passage ways at night, but as this aspect of the problem of overcrowding has wider bearing than the scope of our immediate inquiry, we have not dealt with it in detail.

In a large number of cases, the wives of Municipal employees are temporarily or permanently in their villages. We have tried to get some idea of the number of these. The uncertainty of their presence in the chawl makes it difficult to estimate the extent of overcrowding at all accurately. It can only be said that when a wife returns to the city for a long period, some adjustment ought to be possible so that the maximum of 3 adults per room is still maintained. In the case of a wife returning for a short period, adjustment is of course impracticable.

#### WORKERS FROM U. P.

At Bapty Street, Dadar, Phaltan Road and Colaba are quarters where workers from U. P. are housed. Most of these workers leave their wives in U. P., and visit them once in a year or two. There is no home life for them here in Bombay, and many of them have complained to us that they would like to bring their wives here if only there were rooms for them to live in. In some rooms in Bapty Street, there are 5, 6, 7 and 8 men living. The actual floor space, if entirely covered with beds, holds at the most five, and a

number of men take their charpoys out into the Lorry shed near by. In a semi-permanent shed in Phaltan Road about 26 men are housed. The shed is in an extremely dilapidated condition, and the men complain that the rain beats in. The Municipal stables are in much better repair. Sanitary conveniences are inadequate, and as the shed is built so near the refuse loading depot, the smell is most foul. In the same compound on the right of the entrance is a large room where there are charpoys to sleep another 35 workers from the U. P. Privacy and home life are, of course, non-existent, and the men here complain with equally good reason. No lights are provided here, there are two taps in the open yard for water supply and bathing, and the nearest lavatories at their disposal are the public latrines across the road from the entrance to the chawl compound. The conditions under which these U. P. labourers are housed, requires immediate improvement.

#### MORE ROOMS WANTED.

In conclusions, we would stress the fact that we are convinced of the need of more rooms if this section of the Conservancy Department is to be adequately housed. We estimate that at least 375 additional rooms are required, and it would seem very desirable for the Municipality either to build new chawls (there is space available in the compounds at Bapty Street Kamatipura, Kasarwadi and Phaltan Road), or to take over additional accommodation in the Improvement Trust Chawls as has been done in the past. We recognise that in some cases, where people have lived together for years, they will be disinclined to move, even if this is in the interests of their own health and comfort. It is often said that the Mahar quarters are the dirtiest in Bombay. However, in the course of our work we have found not a few women who have shown pleasure and pride when they were congratulated on the beauty of order and cleanliness in their rooms, and in all these cases, there were rooms where overcrowding did not exist. We believe that, given the chance, most of the women in the chawls will appreciate the comfort and convenience of less crowding and it will help them as much as anything to take a greater pride in their homes.

#### APPEAL TO CITY FATHERS

We would commend our findings to the Bombay Corporation, and request them to see that they, as the most representative employers of labour, lead the way and set the standard in providing adequate quarters for those whose work this city is kept clean healthy. The question of cost will have to be faced, but if it is necessary and right to investigate the evils of overcrowding in this way, the money can and must be found, and it will certainly be used to good purpose.



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# SHIPPING NEWS

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

### ARRIVALS.

**B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Valera** of 1,926 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoran-shahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, horses and general cargo.

**Killick Nixon and Coy's s.s. City** of 3,424 Reg. tons, Capt. O. Corriah arrived from Newport via Swansea, Glasgow, Birkenhead Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

**Lionel Edwards s.s. Braunfels** of 4,852 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Reinhard arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

**P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Strathaird** of 13,490 Reg. tons, Capt. J. M. M. Trickett arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

### DEPARTURES.

**O. S. Kalsha's s.s. Shunko Maru** of 5,027 Reg. tons, Capt. T. Urayama sailed for Kobe via Marmagoa with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

**P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Strathaird** of 13,490 Reg. tons, Capt. J. M. M. Trickett sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

**B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Ormara** of 2,978 Reg. tons, Capt. J. B. Barling sailed for Mouline, water ballast.

**O. S. Kalsha's Argun Maru** of 4,040 Reg. tons, Capt. Ishu sailed for Karachi in ballast.

**Volkart Bros' s.s. Silveray** of 2,626 Reg. tons, Capt. R. G. T. mouth sailed for San Francisco via Colombo, Singapore with local cargo.

**B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Hatarana** of 4,592 Reg. tons, Capt. S. F. How sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

**Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Subard** of 3,397 Reg. tons, Capt. C. A. Oakeshot sailed for Mouline in water ballast.

**Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Nurjehan** of 3,379 Reg. tons, Capt. L. H. Bonnard sailed for Java via Calcutt and Coast Ports with local cargo.

**Scindia Steam Nav. Coy's s.s. Jalaputra** of 3,113 Reg. tons, G. S. McWilliam sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin with local cargo.

**Scindia Steam Nav. Coy's s.s. Jalaputra** of 2,681 Reg. tons, Capt. S. Stone sailed for Calcutta via Madras with local cargo.

**Scindia Steam Nav. Coy's s.s. Storviken** of 2,936 Reg. tons, Capt. K. Leid sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Bedi Bunder in ballast.

### LOADING.

The following steamers entered for loading on 12-9-36.

**S. S. Jehangir (T. M. & Co.)** for Jeddah via Karachi and Aden.

**S. S. City of Athens** (F. F. C. and Co.) for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and American Ports.

**S. S. Jalajayate (S. S. N. Coy.)** for Tuticorin and Rangoon.

**S. S. Mirzapore (M. M. & Co.)** for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

**S. S. Integritas (Ralli Bros.)** for Port Said for order.

### EXPORTS.

**S. S. Strathaird** for London: 2 bales goat skins, Hydrall Bros.

**S. S. City of Athens** for Liverpool: 1520 bags, Indian Seeds, B. Moolji; 1520 bags, Indian seed S. M. Rojgar and Co.

**For Liverpool:**—665 bags Gr. Oil cakes, F. H. Kassam; 978 bags Lentils, L. Drayfus and Co.; 2890 bags Gr. nut oil cakes, L. Drayfus and Co.; 675 bags Gr. nut oil Expeller, L. Drayfus and Co.; 2100 bags Linseed, Expeller, L. Drayfus and Co.; 1980 bags Gr. nut Expeller, M. S. Kalsha; 900 bags myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 100 bags cotton S. P. Maskal; 300 bags Gr. oil cake Expeller, F. H. Kassam.

**For Manchester:**—225 bales cotton, A. H. Deab; 100 bales cotton T. waste, V. P. Maskal.

**S. S. Lanterfels** for Copenhagen: 38 bales cotton T. waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

**For Bremen:**—105 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

**For Ghent:**—43 bales cotton T. waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

**For Rotterdam:**—25 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

**For Antwerp:**—28 bales cotton T. waste, M. Chandulal and Co.

**S. S. Elysia** for Manchester: 55 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co.; 77 D/S Castor oil, A. Hargovindas and Co.; 88 bales cotton T. waste, M. Narottamas and Co.; 126 bales cotton T. waste, M. Chandulal and Co.; 50 bales cotton T. waste, C. Jalram and Co.; 25 bales cotton waste, B. Karandas and Co.; 113 bales cotton waste, M. Narottamas and Co.; 21 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamas and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Narottamas and Co.; 150 bales cotton T. waste, L. O. Vora.

**For Liverpool:**—76 D/S Castor Oil, A. Hargovindas and Co.; 37 bales cotton T. waste, M. Narottamas and Co.; 21 bales cotton waste, M. Narottamas and Co.; 28 bales cotton T. waste, M. Chandulal and Co.; 100 bales cotton T. waste, Bura Bros. and Co.; 100 bales cotton T. waste, L. O. Vora.

**For Freetown:**—37 bales cotton P. Goods, A. Virje and Co.

**S. S. City of Corinth** for Hull:—51 D/S Castor Oil, A. Hargovindas and Co.

**For Glasgow:**—51 D/S Castor Oil, H. Hargovindas and Co.; 990 bags Massoor, Ralli Bros.; 2478 bags Gr. and Linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 6056 bags oil cotton and Lentils, L. Drayfus and Co.; 1400 bags Linseed oil cakes, M. S. Kalsha; 200 bags Hemp, S. Permandan.

**For Dunkirk:**—128 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 76 bags cotton waste, M. Narottamas and Co.

**S. S. Shunko Maru** for Kobe:—74 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton, B. Gangadhar and Co.

**For Sidney:**—110 bales cotton, B. Harakehand and Co.

**S. S. Sudan** for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Langley and Co.; 550 bales cotton, N. Nagsee and Co.; 1000 bales cotton B. Gangadhar and Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Clayton and Co.

**For Yokkaichi:**—50 bales cotton, G. K. Kalsha.

**For Osaka:**—50 bales cotton, G. K. Kalsha.

### IMPORTS.

Sept. 12.

**S. S. Kankon Maru**, Agents M. B. Kalsha, from (Yokohama, Shimizu, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe etc.) 250 crts Iron Sheets, 800 cases Beer, 460 cases cotton yarn, 375 bags Sulphur, 100 cases coconut oil, 125 cases Naphthalene balls, 20 cases Metal leaf, 14 cases R. Tubes, 160 bags Straw Boards, 20 cases En. ware, 215 cases Glass ware, 20 cases wall clocks, 44 cases Hosiery yarn, 10 cases China ware, 400 pkgs Tea, 67 D/S Caustic Soda, 71 bales woollen yarn, 1310 bags Fatty Acid, 25 cases Nitric Acid, 1150 cases Hg. Oil Products, 45 cases S. Silk yarn, 345 cases Brass Circles, 200 brls Superphosphate, 50 brls Brass Straps, 50 cases cotton flannels, 200 bales Copper Strip, 50 cases Copper wire, 562 bales Galv. Steel Sheets, 10 cases Zinc Oxide, 14 cases Rubber Hood Cloth, 492 bales Cotton Shirting, 78 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases Cycle and parts, 15 cases Copper Circles, 160 cases R. Yarn, 8 cases Tools, 15 cases Toilet Goods, 245 cases cotton P. Goods, 31 kegs pipe fittings, 125 cases Potatoes, 10 bags Rice, 72 cases Art S. yarn, 315 bales matting, 100 cases R. P. Goods, 255 cases mixed P. goods, 12 cases mixed tents, 250 kegs Zinc paint.

**From Moji:**—300 cases Cement, 173 bales Printing papers, From Canton and Hongkong:—230 bales raw silk, 2100 bales Castles, 1379 pkgs Fire Crakers, 100 bags Sugar Candy, 20 cases Broken glass, 162 pkgs matting, 668 pkgs Elect. Goods.

**From Dairen:**—60 bags Beans, 1000 bags Sulphate of Amm.

**From Saigon:**—10363 bales T. Scantling, 128881 pces T. Scantling, 842 pces Teak Planks, 4391 pces Teak Boards.

**From Colombo:**—140 bags Copra.

## MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

### Sales Of Waterproofs

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

A Liverpool firm writes:—Cloth—Latest advices are that goods are passing into consumption at a more favourable rate in Calcutta, and more generous replacement purchases are looked for at an early date.

Letters from that city are full of complaints that Lancashire has "absorbed" the recent 5 per cent reduction which was made in the Import Duty. That view is not shared by producers on this side. No benefit has been felt from the cut. Unfortunately it coincided with a period of heavy fluctuations in cotton values and seems to have been swallowed up in the changes which occurred.

Rangoon has displayed less activity in purchases of lawns and voiles, and only trifling lots of printed poplin, cambrics and fancies have been sold for Singapore and the Straits. Demand from Colombo, for white shirtings and dhootis has had little vigour behind it and not more than retail sales have taken place for China.

Egypt has provided a liberal enquiry without giving out many orders. Exporters, however, take a more optimistic view of trade prospects with that country. Under the new agreement which has been entered into, importers have to declare the country from which goods have originated. This will act as a check upon the activities of the Japanese sending grey cloth into Lancashire, where it is being finished and re-exported as Lancashire goods.

Apart from prints, of which substantial lines have been bought

## ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 3)

operating members of the coffee distributing trade and small propaganda sales made. Arrangements are also being made for a carefully planned advertising campaign.

### WORK IN UNITED KINGDOM

As a result of Mr. F. E. James' report on his London discussions on behalf of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, the Executive Committee have decided that an organisation be immediately created in London, to be called "The Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board". The functions of the Board will be to serve as the agent of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, at first in the United Kingdom and later in the chief markets of Europe.

It has been decided that part of the funds received by the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board from the Indian Coffee Cess Committee will be used for Empire Propaganda and part for purely Indian Propaganda. Funds would be used primarily for the propaganda of Indian Coffee, and the London Board will co-operate with other Empire countries in promoting the sale of Empire Coffees. The question of co-operating with other Empire countries will be left to the London Board itself. The thanks of the Committee are due to the High Commissioner for India, London, for kindly arranging the office of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, which has to be located at the Office of the Indian Trade Commissioner, London at "India House". The thanks of the Committee are also due to the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.

## CAN YOU DESIGN TEXTILES?

(Continued from Page 3)

sity and furthermore the University reserves the right to exhibit any design entered for the competition.

A special "Endeavour Prize" of Rs. 150 will also be awarded by an anonymous donor for the most original and practical design. The exhibition of the designs will be held on a date which will be announced later.

Full particulars and entrance forms may be had on application from Prof. R. B. Forster, Head of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Royal Institute of Science Building (East Wing), Fort, Bombay.

### Produce Receipts

| Bombay, Sept. 12.          |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
|                            | Cwts.  |
| Wheat                      | 8,729  |
| Linseed                    | 4,929  |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 4,609  |
| Gingellyseed               | 2,691  |
| Groundnuts                 | 2,291  |
| Rice                       | 30,469 |
| Myrabolams                 | 254    |
| Cottonseed                 | 983    |
| Mowrasseed                 | 25     |
| Gram                       | 384    |
| Joowar                     | 127    |
| Bajree                     | 67     |
| Indian Sugar               | 13,127 |
| Coal                       | 472    |

West African demand has closed down. South America has sent many low offerings for split printers and various dyed goods, but little actual business has resulted. The United States have been active buyers of fine poplins, Bedford cords and typewriter cloths and important lines of cable cloths.

This is the "off" season for the home trade, but clearances are improving and fresh buying will not be long delayed. Some large lines of waterproof goods have sold.

Yarn.—The spinning side have had a quieter week. There has been less enquiry about for all qualities of American yarns and less confidence has been displayed. That has been reflected in most of the bids which have been received and it has not been possible to do business without being prepared to make some concessions.

Certain producers of coarse and medium ring counts have been able to sell heavy weights, but it is doubtful whether any of these have been able to enforce any better margins. More interest has been displayed by hosiery concerns, but they make no secret of the fact that they are waiting for lower prices before entering into large commitments.

Demand for most qualities of Egyptian yarn has been patchy. Now and again fairly heavy-weight specialities and fine numbers have been booked, but business generally has been in small lots.

## LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated August 26:—

**GOLD**

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £243,789,154 on the 19th instant as compared with £242,969,427 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £265,015.

In the open market about £1,375,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Prices were maintained at a small premium over gold exchange parities, offerings being acquired mainly for a special account.

The influx of gold from France, also presumed to be on special account, has continued, the figures below showing a further import from that country of nearly £10,000,000, bringing the figure since the movement started in the beginning of July to about £70,000,000.

Quotations during the week:—

|                                | per fine ounce |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| August 20th                    | 138s 2 1/2     |
| August 21st                    | 138s 3 1/2     |
| August 22nd                    | 138s 2 1/2     |
| August 23rd                    | 138s 2 1/2     |
| August 24th                    | 138s 2 1/2     |
| August 25th                    | 138s 2 1/2     |
| August 26th                    | 138s 2 1/2     |
| Average                        | 138s 2 5/8     |
| Equivalent value of £ Sterling | 12s 3 5/8      |
| August 20th                    | 12s 3 5/8      |
| August 21st                    | 12s 3 5/8      |
| August 22nd                    | 12s 3 5/8      |
| August 23rd                    | 12s 3 5/8      |
| August 24th                    | 12s 3 5/8      |
| August 25th                    | 12s 3 5/8      |
| August 26th                    | 12s 3 5/8      |
| Average                        | 12s 3 5/8      |

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 17th instant to mid-day on the 24th instant:—

| IMPORTS              |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| British South Africa | £1,469,452  |
| British West Africa  | 136,383     |
| Tanganyika Territory | 16,291      |
| British India        | 52,821      |
| Australia            | 33,967      |
| New Zealand          | 37,396      |
| France               | 9,972,425   |
| Netherlands          | 10,979      |
| Germany              | 19,214      |
| Switzerland          | 31,841      |
| Egypt                | 12,095      |
| Other countries      | 17,863      |
|                      | £12,584,599 |

### EXPORTS

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| United States of America | £1,209,401 |
| British India            | 2,000      |
| Straits Settlements      | 10,000     |
| France                   | 32,478     |
| Netherlands              | 149,780    |
| Germany                  | 67,000     |
| Switzerland              | 117,460    |
| Finland                  | 22,360     |
| Italy                    | 11,120     |
| Other countries          | 4,778      |
|                          | £1,646,477 |

Shipments of gold from Bombay last week amounted to about £237,000, s.s. "Nalders" carries £340,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Hayes" £33,000 consigned to New York. The Southern Rhodesian gold output for July 1936 amounted to 66,652 ounces as compared with 67,729 fine ounces for June 1936 and 61,237 fine ounces for July 1935.

### SILVER

The week under review opened with a fall of 1/4d. prices declining to 191/8d on the 20th instant, as the market, being poorly supported, could offer little resistance to further Indian resales and sales on China account. An important development ensued, for at the fall a good demand was received from America, and when it became apparent that this was on Government account, the market reacted. Selling by the Indian Bazaars ceased, there was a renewal of buying from this quarter, and by the buying for the American market prices had recovered to 195/16d for cash and 191/2d. for two months' delivery, cash being quoted at a premium for the first time since April 2nd last.

The outlook has naturally been improved by the fact that the American Government, and although it is not considered that this quarter will exert any pressure, its recent intervention may indicate that prices may be kept from any important lapse.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 17th instant to mid-day on the 24th instant:—

| IMPORTS         |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Saudi Arabia    | £19,300 |
| British India   | 3,899   |
| New Zealand     | 3,477   |
| Belgium         | 4,576   |
| Other countries | 3,713   |
|                 | £34,765 |

| EXPORTS                  |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| United States of America | £491,000 |
| British India            | 394,092  |
| Channel Islands          | 3,000    |
| Germany                  | 19,205   |
| France                   | 2,810    |
| Norway                   | 1,168    |
| Other countries          | 1,424    |
|                          | £908,699 |

\*Coin at face value.

Quotations during the week:—

| IN LONDON   |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Bar Silver  | per ounce standard |
| August 20th | 191/8d.            |
| August 21st | 193/16d.           |
| August 22nd | 193/16d.           |
| August 23rd | 193/16d.           |
| August 24th | 193/16d.           |
| August 25th | 193/16d.           |
| August 26th | 193/16d.           |
| Average     | 193/16d.           |

| Two months' delivery |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| August 20th          | 191/8d.  |
| August 21st          | 193/16d. |
| August 22nd          | 193/16d. |
| August 23rd          | 193/16d. |
| August 24th          | 193/16d. |
| August 25th          | 193/16d. |
| August 26th          | 193/16d. |
| Average              | 193/16d. |

### IN NEW YORK

(per ounce 999 fine)

August 19th to 25th inclusive—45 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 20th instant to the 26th instant was 46d. 5/8 5/8 and the lowest 46d. 3/4.

## PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 3)

to 1,322,000 yards. The chief purchasing countries were Ceylon, Iran, Straits Settlements and Portuguese East Africa, while Bombay and Madras were the chief exporting ports.

The exports of yarn however suffered a heavy setback and fell from 12,000,000 lbs. to 9,000,000 lbs. Almost the whole of this was exported from Bombay, the principal purchasing areas being Syria, Aden and Straits Settlements.

Owing to the Japanese competition, India has lost much of the export trade that naturally belonged to her. For example in Nepal and Afghanistan Japanese goods are first exported to India and thence re-exported to the neighbouring countries and get refund of duties paid. That is the reason why Indian industrial interests ask for modification of the terms of the existing Indo-Japanese pact.

In another direction also, help is sought. Indian industrial interests desire that the Agents to the Governor-General in Ceylon and Malaya States should undertake the functions of Trade Commissioners on behalf of India. The exporters of handicrafts in Madras are also handicapped by not being able to establish direct dealings with West Africa, as agents are not available and consequently profits have to be shared with intermediaries in Manchester. The South Indian Chamber is trying to solve the difficulties in its own way but it is felt that Government assistance is necessary.—"Indian Textile Journal"

## SHOT IN BRAIN

### How Zinovieff And Others Met Their Death

MOSCOW (By Air Mail.)

Somewhere in the secret labyrinth of the police headquarters here, Zinovieff, Kamenoff and the 14 others found guilty of plotting with Trotsky to murder Stalin and overthrow the Soviet Government were shot.

Their last moments and the manner in which they met their fate are shrouded in the same dark cloak of mystery as surrounded the motives for the trial.

From outside the Lubianka prison, the police headquarters, was wrapped in silence at the time when the executions were taking place. No one is likely to reveal whether the men died alone or together, or where in the great maze of buildings behind the Lubianka-square the executions were carried out.

The general belief here is that the men were executed singly, being shot in the brain. It is also believed that the bodies were immediately cremated in the prison.

The executions took place less than 24 hours after M. Ulrich, president of the court, had finished reading his verdict in rapid, clipped phrases and a rasping voice. The appeals made for mercy must have been rejected by the Kremlin without any hesitation.

### REFUSED TO GROVEL

The elderly Jew, Holzman, who had carried himself with great dignity throughout the trial and had refused to make a grovelling last statement, also refused to make any plea for mercy. In the circumstances of this trial the concession permitting an appeal in contravention of the new criminal code led only to the prisoners incriminating themselves further in the hope of a reprieve.

The official newspaper "Pravda" in a leading article, says: "Now that the court's sentence has been executed, the air becomes clearer and it is easier to breathe. Our muscles gain new strength, our machinery will make a gayer noise, our hands will move more quickly, and in the very near future there will be new records of industrial production."

The paper adds that the campaign must be continued until all traces of Trotskyism and Zinovieffism have been destroyed.

The Press has been displaying posters bearing photographs of the vile, listless faces of the convicted men over the caption "Shoot the Mad Dogs—Every One of Them."

Resolutions passed by mass meetings of factory workers contain threats to Trotsky, now in exile in Norway. They include the following passages:

"The workers thank you, Supreme Military Collegium, for your severe sentence on the blood-thirsty Fascists. It is a pity that the chief murderer, Trotsky, has slipped away from the shooting, but he will not escape the hard punishment of the proletariat."

"He and his pack of Fascist policemen send into our land murderers, wreckers, spies and agents provocateurs. Let us

# The World Of Finance

## A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDYALA)

Events in the realm of international finance are presenting a new phase. The French Neutrality Pact for the non-intervention in the Spanish politics has become a fait accompli, but the inflammatory speeches of Herr Hitler, the reinforcement of military force in Palestine, the fresh developments of Spanish Coup, and the disturbances in industrial centres in France, are causing violent reverberations in the financial world, because of the inseparable relationship between politics and economics. Apprehensions are expressed in many quarters regarding a Cabinet crisis in France, owing to a split among Cabinet members over the question of exporting armaments to Spain.

### Another Attack On Franc

In the realm of international exchange the Franc is again subjected to the bear attacks of the Continental speculators with the result the French currency has slumped to the lowest ever touched during the last two years. The British Exchange Equalisation is offering a good support to the exchange, but their resistance is too feeble before the onslaughts of the speculators on the Franc.

Apart from a hitch in the French cabinet, confidence in the French economy and trade has not revived as evidenced by the fact that the capitalists in France are still keeping a large portion of their balances outside their country despite numerous threats offered by the French Government. The efforts of the Government of France to increase the purchasing power of the masses by means of a huge expenditure on public works, increased wages and decreased working hours, are proving futile, as there exists a disparity between costs and prices. Being faced with a large budgetary deficit and huge expenditure programme, the French Treasury is under embarrassing circumstances, and the subscriptions to the Baby Bonds have fallen short of their expectations. Further France has agreed to give a loan of £27 millions to Poland, and she has to pay £40 millions to England after two months.

These circumstances must have caused Continental speculators to concentrate their bear attacks on the Franc with the hope of an immediate devaluation but they are likely to be disappointed again in view of the fact that the existing government with its assured support for some time to come, have definitely set their face against any proposal for the devaluation of the Franc, and recently reformed the Bank of France, imposing a large number of restrictions on the export of capital.

Contrary to the usual seasonal phenomena the U. S. Dollar is also evincing an easy tendency in terms of sterling though it tends to remain steady in terms of other currencies. Because of a great increase in the indigenous production in Britain, and a decrease in the export surplus in U. S. A. owing to drought, the autumnal demand for dollars is not so great this year as usual in the previous years. Though the public debt of United States has amounted to \$34,189 millions showing an increase of \$410 millions during the current year, it should cause no alarm for a creditor nation like U. S. A., with its huge public works programme and relief measures. The fundamental soundness of the U. S. financial position is beyond doubt, and the U. S. Treasury has announced that the dollar 400 million loan issued this week, was nine times oversubscribed. There is also no basis for the fears entertained by some regarding a further devaluation of the Dollar, as long as the Continental countries remain at the present gold parity. And so the present rise in the Sterling-Dollar rate is only a temporary phase which is more due to the strength of Sterling in terms of the gold currencies than anything else.

### Weakness Of Dollar

The Bullion market is gradually losing its glitter, gold because of the constant fear of a downfall of



## TRADE BUYING AND OUTSIDE SUPPORT

## Hedge Selling Checks Rise In Cotton

BOMBAY: Sept. 12.

On Friday the New York Cotton Futures Market was steady. During the early part of the day, there was trade buying and outside support, but later prices reacted on Southern Hedge selling.

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady and then turned feverish. Prices at first advanced on highest Liverpool Cables and unfavourable weather. Spot Basis were firm. Later hedge selling became active and but finally trade buying opposed and the Session finished steady.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 10 points with October 12.20. During the first hour there was increased selling and prices declined 11 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.09 which was the lowest level. In the afternoon the market moved both ways and finally closed at a net rise of 3 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 12.55c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 12.52c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 6.59. The market was quiet but steady. Offerings were light on reports of the unrelaxing of Government cotton prior to March 1937 and continued unfavourable weather. There was covering of near positions by trade with small speculative buying. Later there was outside buying and trade calling which absorbed straddle selling and hedging. The market closed at a net rise of 4 points while distant deliveries remained unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.99d. per lb.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed 3 points up with spot cotton 16 points higher at 10.74. Uppers futures advanced 4 to 6 points. The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points.

The critical situation in Spain, which is believed to carry some threat to exports from the United States, and reports of unusually rapid ginnings in the southern half of the belt, which was an inevitable forerunner of a heavy movement in the near future, appeared to outweigh the huge domestic consumption and the lightness of domestic mill stocks.

Abnormally heavy deterioration in Oklahoma, the northern half of Texas, the western half of Arkansas, North and Western Louisiana, and the hill lands of Tennessee and Mississippi where record temperatures coincided with the absence of rains, have materially impaired crop prospects in these areas. Otherwise there has been virtually no effect on the market, because of doubts as to whether deterioration in the belt as a whole is greater than normal for this time of the year, especially in view of the favourable progress in the crop in the uplands of the Valley States, most of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas State "M. G. C."

Meanwhile the absence of important speculative buying creates uneasiness as to the source of demand to absorb the indicated heavier hedge selling, as trade interests are showing a disposition to operate sparingly pending a clearer idea of the effect of the movement on the market.

Domestic and foreign demand for spots is disappointing on the basis of easier shorter cottons. Sales of grey goods are sharply below production. Output is moving on old orders, and consequently nearby positions are scarce. Prices are nominally unchanged and sentiment on the average is moderately bearish.

## PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.) 12.20+10  
N. Y. October Lowest (11:32 a.m.) 12.09-01  
Liverpool October Highest 6.64-01  
Liverpool October Lowest 6.57-01  
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received today the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:-

Liverpool.—There are signs of confidence returning. The "spot" market is hardening. Merchants are said to be largely uncovered. The "basis" in the South is firmer. Lancashire yarn in better demand.

Liverpool.—Steady market. Limited offerings. Trade calling. Local buying. Very bullish for long shot.

Liverpool.—Strongly advise purchase of January Liverpool.

New York.—Early Liverpool and trade buying with hedging later.

New York.—Trade buying and good outside support absorbing hedge selling. Think it likely market will go higher after the crop of farmers' selling pressure has passed.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable:- Domestic consumption continues at a very high rate and mills are heavy buyers of near months. Reliable information indicates that loan holdings

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 12. Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady to-day at Rs. 220/- for Broach A/M delivery. There were active buying by Indore operators and telmandi operators were also buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 221/10. There was a scarcity of sellers and the undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but the market opened very steady at a rise of 2 points which influenced better enquiry and Broach A/M delivery improved to Rs. 221/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:-

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Broach A/M. | Rs. 222/8 |
| Omra D/J.   | 199/4     |
| Bengal D/J. | 159/12    |

## Ready Cotton Quotations

| BOMBAY, Sept. 12  |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| C P 1 Fine        | 216/218 |
| C P 2 Fine        | 209/211 |
| Arvi Fine         | 209/211 |
| Elliepur Fine     | 209/211 |
| Berar Fine        | 209/211 |
| Khandesh Fine     | 209/211 |
| Malikpur Fine     | 209/211 |
| Khandesh Fine     | 206/208 |
| Jalna/Saltu Fine  | 206/208 |
| Barwah Sanad      | 206/210 |
| Mathia            | 191/196 |
| Broach            | 220/222 |
| Dholera           | 230/232 |
| Panjab/American   | 215/225 |
| Sindh/American    | 215/225 |
| Cambodia          | 260/265 |
| Compta            | 215/220 |
| Westerns          | 215/220 |
| Miraj             | 215/220 |
| Jagadia Ankleswar | 248/252 |
| Surat             | 252/255 |
| Navsari           | 262/265 |
| Kampala           | 352/357 |

## Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

| BOMBAY, Sept. 12         |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Since 1st Sept.          |                     |
| In full-pressed bales    | 10-9-36. This year. |
| Khandesh                 | 59                  |
| Central India            | 134                 |
| Barasi and Nagar         | 165                 |
| Hyderabad Gaurani        | 61                  |
| Berar                    | 697                 |
| Central Provinces        | 255                 |
| Total Omras              | 2,362               |
| Dholera                  | 84                  |
| Rajputana                | 92                  |
| Sind-Punjab              | 612                 |
| Broach                   | 1,384               |
| Coompta and Dharwar      | 12                  |
| Western-Northern         | 113                 |
| Tinnervelly and Cambodia | 4                   |
| American                 | 8                   |
| Egyptian and African     | 47                  |
| Total                    | 1,992               |

## Exports From Bombay

| 1st Sept to 3rd Sept                          |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| In full-pressed bales                         | 10-9-36. This year. |
| Europe                                        | 351                 |
| Japan and China                               | 993                 |
| Coast Ports                                   | 329                 |
| Up-country by Rail                            | 1,306               |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | 5,965               |
| Total                                         | 1,344               |

## Cotton Teji Mandi

| BOMBAY, Sept. 12                         |           |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Broach A/M.—                             | Rs. 22    |
| Yearly Teji mandli                       | Rs. 240   |
| Yearly Teji on Rs. 250                   | Rs. 3 1/2 |
| Yearly Mandli on Rs. 200                 | Rs. 3 3/4 |
| Monthly Teji mandli                      | Rs. 4 1/2 |
| Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji Rs. 3/4    |           |
| Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandli Rs. 3/4  |           |
| Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji Rs. 3/8   |           |
| Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandli Rs. 3/8 |           |

## High &amp; Low Cotton Prices

| BOMBAY, Sept. 10.                                                               |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 218 3/4. Highest 219 1/4. Lowest 217 3/4. Closing 218 3/4. |  |
| Omra D/J. Op. 195 1/2. Highest 196 1/2. Lowest 195 1/2. Closing 196.            |  |
| Bengal D/J. Op. 158. Highest 158 1/2. Lowest 157 3/4. Closing 157 3/4.          |  |
| T.Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 4 1/2                          |  |
| T.Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 21 1/2                                   |  |

## Osaka Sampin

| Osaka, Sept. 12. |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| November         | 208.60+20 |
| December         | 207.40+20 |
| January          | 205.70+50 |
| March            | 204.20+40 |

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

| LONDON, Sept. 12.                            |  |
|----------------------------------------------|--|
| Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 |  |
| C & F. Calcutta.                             |  |
| Mar/Apl. per cwt.                            |  |
| C & F. Bombay.                               |  |
| Mar/Apl. per cwt.                            |  |
| C & F. Karachi.                              |  |
| Mar/Apl. per cwt.                            |  |

## LONDON SEEDS.

| LONDON, Sept. 12.                 |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Linseed La Plata Hull, C.I.F.     |  |
| £11/17/6 Sept. sellers.           |  |
| Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. |  |
| £13/13/9 Sept/Oct. sellers.       |  |
| Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F.   |  |
| £13/18/9 Sept/Oct. sellers.       |  |
| Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Con. C.I.F. |  |
| £13/0/0 Sept/Oct. sellers.        |  |
| Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F.   |  |
| £12/12/6 Sept/Oct. sellers.       |  |

## LINSEED OIL.

| LONDON, Sept. 12.               |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Linseed Oil, Naked London       |  |
| per cwt 25/7-1/2 Sept. sellers. |  |
| Linseed Oil, Naked London       |  |
| per cwt 25/9 Oct/Dec. sellers.  |  |
| Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed    |  |
| per lb.                         |  |

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 12. Yesterday London Gold prices declined one penny to £17-6 1/2. London—Paris Exchange rate was 6 points up at 76.85. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 5.05 31/32. London Silver prices were unchanged at 19 1/2. Montreal futures were 3 points down to 2 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 5/16. Being Jain Holiday there was no trading to-day in Gold and Silver in the local market.

## Montreal Silver

| Montreal, Sept. 11. |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| September           | 44.71+02 |
| December            | 44.81-01 |
| March               | 44.07-03 |

## Gold Exports

Bombay, Sept. 12. Bar gold valued at Rs. 70,10,266 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America by s.s. "Strathaird" on Saturday. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,81,68,36,244.

## LONDON SILVER.

| London, Sept. 12.      |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Spot                   | 10-7/16 |
| Forward                | 10-7/16 |
| Gold Bars Fine per oz. | £6/17/6 |

## Bombay Metals

| Bombay, Sept. 12         |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| London market—           |             |
| Standard Copper Cash     | 230 2 6     |
| (Buyers)                 |             |
| Standard Copper 3 months | 230 5 0     |
| Electrolytic copper      | 235 15 0    |
| New York—                |             |
| Blue Eagle               | 9.85 cents. |
| Non-Blue Eagle           | 9.75 cents. |
| Bombay market—           |             |
| Yellow metal sheets      | Rs. 32 14 0 |
| Copper Sheets            | Rs. 40 8 0  |
| Tone: Firm.              |             |

## U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern—Partly scattered showers. Central—Partly cloudy to colder. Western—Cloudy and warmer.

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York Sept. 11. Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following report quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:-  
Amer. Power and Light Com. 101  
Amer. Power and Light P. 5  
Electric Bond Common 71  
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd. 23  
Columbia Gas 81  
United Light and Power 21  
Int. Tel. and Tel. 13  
American Tel. and Tel. 178 1/2  
Western Union Tel. 90 3/4  
Erie 17  
New York Central 44 3/4  
Northern Pacific 29  
Thompson product 39  
Bethlehem Steel 71 1/2  
United States Steel 82  
Youngtown Sheet 39 1/2  
Anaconda Copper Mining 56 1/4  
Int. Nickel of Canada 14  
Ford Motors of Canada A 22  
General Motors 67 1/2  
Packard Motor 46 1/2  
General Electric 99 1/8  
Radio Corp. 107 7/8  
Western Union Airbrake 43  
St. Oil of N. J. 62  
Secor 13 1/2  
Amr. Tobacco R 101  
National Dairy 27  
Chase Bank 46 1/2  
Citizens City Bank 41 1/2  
Sun Life of Canada 465  
Amr. Car Foundry 48  
Montgomery Ward 50  
Market firm.—Market outlook good for on Saturday. Carloadings up 17,500 units. Steels and Rails look promising. U. S. Steel Corp. operating 66 1/2 per cent of capacity. U. S. Steel Corp shipped 92,500 tons finished steel in August. Brokers loans up 68 million dollars.

## Cotton Arrivals

| Receipts into Bombay on 9th September      |       |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| since 1-9-1936                             | 2,047 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 7,418 |
| Increase                                   | 5,385 |

## Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES  
New York—Liverpool:—  
Oct. 178 Jan. 160 May 150 at Cross  
Rate 5.05 31/32  
Bombay—Liverpool:—  
Broach A/M. 1937 220—Liverpool  
May 6.42 Rs. 59 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.  
Bombay—New York:—  
Broach A/M. 1937 220—New York  
May 12.04 Rs. 44 1/2 at Cross Rate  
5.05 31/32.

## BANKERS' CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending September 10 is Rs. 7,96,12,778.

## SCATTERED BUSINESS IN SHARES

BOMBAY: Sept. 12. The Forward Section of the local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day. In the Cash Section there was scattered business and prices failed to show any change. 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper also fluctuated within a narrow range of half anna and closed at Rs. 99-10-3.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGES

| Bombay, Sept. 12.                      |          |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| R C RATES—                             |          |
| T T D D                                | 1/6 1/32 |
| LONDON—                                |          |
| Bank selling T T D D Sept.             | 1/6 3/32 |
| Bank buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16     |          |
| Bank selling 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan. 7/32 |          |

## BETTER TO BUY COTTON REQUIREMENTS

Bombay, Sept. 12. Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—  
"Believe Government estimate correct for all practical purposes. Production indisputably below requirements. Although realize current hedges may result some decline, have no hesitation strongly advocating long position believing profits will prove satisfactory and possibly much larger than anticipated. Mills would do well cover at least two-thirds their requirements while suitable qualities available and not expose themselves to last season's condition when they had to accept almost any quality, pay terrific basis and hedge into continuous and excessive discounts."

## American Wheat And Linseed Crops

Bombay, Sept. 12. The U.S.A. Government estimate the yield at 6,500,000 bushels as against the same figure a month ago and 14,100,000 final production of linseed last year. The Canadian Government estimate the yield at 1,500,000 bushels against last year's final production of 1,472,000 bushels.

## American Cotton Figures

| 1936-37                       |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1935-36                       |           |
| P P Bales                     | 781,000   |
| Receipts to date              | 79,000    |
| 11-9-36                       | 68,000    |
| Receipts yesterday            | 52,000    |
| 11-9-36                       | 30,000    |
| Exports to date               | 350,000   |
| 11-9-36                       | 153,000   |
| Stock at Ports                | 1,457,000 |
| 11-9-36                       | 1,338,000 |
| Stock at Interior             | 742,000   |
| 11-9-36                       | 475,000   |
| Towns 11-9-36                 | 1,338,000 |
| Stock at Liverpool            | 1,457,000 |
| 11-9-36                       | 1,338,000 |
| Visible Supply                | 363,700   |
| 11-9-36                       | 1,338,000 |
| Quantity in sight             | 1,338,000 |
| 11-9-36                       | 1,338,000 |
| Quantity out of sight 11-9-36 | 967,000   |

## Indore Cotton Market

Indore, Sept. 12. On Friday at midnight cotton closed at Rs. 220. To-day New York was 5 points up. Dharna Rs. 220/4. Speculators bought and now Rs. 221. Jota Rs. 5/2. Fatak Rs. 1/8 difference.

## Bombay Sugar

| Bombay, Sept. 12. |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Java ready        | Rs. a. p. |
| A/S shipment      | 13 8 6    |
| O/D shipment      | 13 10 0   |
| Kesar ready       | 13 0 0    |
| Saraya ready      | 13 0 0    |
| Spot Java         | F.3.50    |

## Liverpool Wheat

| Liverpool, Sept. 11. |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| October              | 90 3/8d |
| December             | 89 7/8d |
| March                | 86 7/8d |

## New York Sugar

| New York, Sept. 11. |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| December            | 2.62-04 |
| January             | 2.46-01 |
| May                 | 2.47-01 |
| July                | 2.48-01 |

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

| London, Sept. 12.                     |                        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Bank Bills 3 months market rate       | 9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c. |
| Bank Bills 6 months market rate       | 5/8 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.   |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate | 2 p.c. to 2 1/4 p.c.   |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate | 2 1/4 p.c. to 3 p.c.   |

## EXCHANGES.

| Liverpool, Sept. 12. |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| T. T. London on:     |            |
| New York (Closing)   | 5.06-15/16 |
| Paris                | 76.85      |
| Berlin               | 12.57      |
| Madrid               | 60.00      |
| Amsterdam            | 7.45-1/4   |
| Brussels             | 29.95-3/4  |
| Milan                | 64.37      |
| Berne                | 15.52-3/4  |
| Prague               | 122.37     |

## NEW YORK COFFEE.

| New York, Sept. 12.             |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) | Closed. |

## AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

| CORRESPONDING                                                                     |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| NEW YORK, September 11                                                            |                           |
| Season To-date Week                                                               | Season Week 1935-36 1936  |
| Total in Sight (Excluding Linters)                                                | 1,352 487 1,254 367 Bales |
| Forward to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding Linters) | 568 118 413 70 "          |
| Exports from U.S. Ports                                                           | 330 68 350 63 "           |
| Of which to Japan                                                                 | 70 25 75 14 "             |
| Of which to Great Britain                                                         | 1 1 1 1 "                 |
| Of which to Germany                                                               | 81 5 60 8 "               |
| Stock at New York                                                                 | 55 14 43 3 "              |
| Stock at U.S. Ports                                                               | 1,538 1,457 "             |
| Stock at U.S. Interior Towns                                                      | 1,338 1,274 "             |
| World's Visible Supply                                                            | 5,246 4,651 "             |
| Of which to American Cotton.                                                      | 3,637 3,426 "             |
| Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding Linters)                                    | 967 169 949 162 "         |
| Receipts at U.S. Ports                                                            | 781 273 792 215 "         |
| N.B.—All figures are in thousands                                                 |                           |

## BOMBAY'S TRADE STATISTICS

BOMBAY, Sept. 10. The Collector of Customs, Statistical branch, has issued the following:-  
Statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold, silver and currency notes (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of August 1936, as compared with the same period of the previous year.  
Imports of merchandise, August 1935 Rs. 4,35,56,286; August 1936 Rs. 3,30,32,077.  
Exports of Indian produce August 1935 Rs. 1,67,02,727; August 1936 Rs. 1,86,37,866.  
Exports of Foreign merchandise August 1935 Rs. 14,79,395; August 1936 Rs. 21,31,142.  
Imports of gold, August 1935 Rs. 3,32,652; August 1936 Rs. 16,82,087.  
Imports of silver, August 1935 Rs. 4,68,401; August 1936 Rs. 72,40,962.  
Imports of currency notes, August 1935 Rs. 5,855; August 1936 Rs. 1,685.  
Exports of gold, August 1935 Rs. 6,76,96,385; August 1936 Rs. 2,19,93,990.  
Exports of silver August 1935 Rs. 90,32,175; August 1936 Rs. nil.  
Exports of currency notes, August 1935 Rs. nil; August 1936 Rs. nil.—A. P.

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

| Bombay, Sept. 12.                                                                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:- |                |
| Name of Company                                                                                          | Latest prices. |
| Assam Bengal Railway Ord.                                                                                | 87 10          |
| Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trnst Ord.                                                                        | 0 6 0          |
| Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference                                                                    | 1 5 0          |
| Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord.                                                                                  | 104 0          |
| B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock                                                                              | 110 0          |
| Brazilian Traction Pow. & Lt. Ord.                                                                       | 12 75          |
| Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock                                                          | 21 0           |
| Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.                                                                              | 2 11 0         |
| Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.                                                                                 | 3 0 0          |
| Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prt. Stk.                                                             | 25 0 0         |
| Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Dtd. Stk.                                                                  | 98 0 0         |
| East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.                                                                   | 1 5 6          |
| Eastern Bank Ltd.                                                                                        | 6 16 0         |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Corp.                                                                          | 163 0 0        |



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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1936

## Polak's Tip To South African Delegation Hopes Contacts With Indian Opinion Would Lead To Better Relations

"I hope that as a result of this tour and the contacts the members of the South African Delegation will make with the leaders of public opinion and the representatives of the Government of India, who are at one with them on these questions, a great deal of good will follow from personal acquaintance and mutual understanding," observed Mr. Henry S. I. Polak, in an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" commenting on the recent statement of the Government of India on the disabilities of Indians Overseas.

### Racial Discrimination

He hoped that the Delegation would appreciate the fact that so long as the Indians of South Africa were subjected to racial disabilities, the people of India were bound to regard such treatment as humiliating to a great and ancient country. Mr. Polak arrived in Bombay on Thursday last on professional visit and during the next few days would visit Rangoon and Colombo.

### Maintain This Unity

Mr. Polak added, "I urge that the unity that has hitherto existed on the question of the status of Indians overseas, between the Government of India and the leaders of public opinion should be preserved at all costs and in spite of occasional disappointment caused by failure to secure redress in full, of the grievances of the overseas Indian communities."

### DETERIORATING ECONOMIC POSITION

Mr. Polak said that he had information, which was confirmed by a high authority, that the social position of the Indians had somewhat improved in recent years in South Africa, except for the new piece of legislation regarding the alienation of land in Transvaal. This improvement was also a result of the efforts of the representatives of the Government of India from the time of Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri.

The economic position of the Indians in South Africa, partly due to the general economic depression and partly also due to the replacement in many cases of Indians in the public and municipal services by Europeans, deteriorated to a considerable extent.

This deterioration was further due to the legislation, particularly in Transvaal, which came in the way of removing the stigma of segregation, and affected the ownership of fixed property in Transvaal.

"Nevertheless, I shall pay a tribute," continued Mr. Polak, "to the courage of the Minister of the Interior and those who supported him in the Union Parliament and also to the Peaton Committee for having done something at any rate towards an improvement in the economic and social position of Indians in Transvaal."

### TRIBUTE TO DELEGATION'S LEADER

Mr. Polak regretted that he would be unable to meet the South African Delegation arriving in Bombay this week. He had no knowledge about their visit to India when he made arrangements of his tour in India and within the

next two or three days he would go to Rangoon from where he would proceed to Colombo. "I should like to pay a tribute to the leader of the Delegation, Mr. Hoffmeyer," he said, "for having stood to the last, against the deprivation of the Cape Natives' Franchise that has been enjoyed by them for so many years."

"I have a feeling that South Africa in the not distant future will have cause to regret having taken this retrograde step. I heard Mr. Pirow, Minister of Defence, defending this step, in London, but remained absolutely unconvinced."

### RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

"I hope that as a result of this tour and the contacts the members of the South African Delegation will make with the leaders of Indian opinion and the representatives of the Government of India, who are at one with them on these questions, a great deal of good will follow from personal acquaintance and mutual understanding and that they will appreciate the fact that so long as the Indians of South Africa—nearly 80 per cent. of them are born there—are subjected to disabilities under which the White South Africans do not labour, the people of India are bound to regard such treatment as humiliating to a great and ancient country."

### IN KENYA

"As regards Kenya, it is at least satisfactory that no legal racial bar as regards ownership and occupation of agricultural lands in the Kenya Highlands, is to be set up by the prospective Order-in-Council."

"But satisfactory as this is, in practice, it will mean that in future the administrative prohibition against such tenure by non-Europeans will be extended to over a larger area than heretofore. This

## KAMALADEVI FOR BRUSSELS

Will Represent India At World Women's Conference

BANGALORE, Sept. 13. It is definitely known that Sri-mathi Kamaladevi Chhatopadhyaya is proceeding to Brussels to take part in the proceedings of the World Women's Conference as a delegate from India.—United Press.

## LORD SEMPILL'S RELIEF PILOT

RANGOON, Sept. 13. H. Woods, relief pilot of Lord Sempill, flying a Monospar plane wherein Lord Sempill made two attempts to fly to Melbourne from London in 34 days, arrived in Rangoon this afternoon from Calcutta.—A. P.

can certainly not be regarded as in any way a satisfactory result of all these many years of protest against this serious racial disability.

"I prefer to say nothing as to Zanzibar, pending the publication of the Boman Report and that of the Binder Enquiry."

### FRANCHISE IN FIJI

"As regards Fiji, on this occasion the question of common Franchise was not in controversy. What both the European and the Indian communities had to fear was the withdrawal of Franchise altogether. It is at least satisfactory that in the compromise to which the Colonial Office is committed, the elective principle remains even though the nomination system is also associated with it. Fortunately between both the Indian and European communities, there has been closest accord and collaboration on this question. Otherwise certainly the franchise would have been lost. It is to this extent satisfactory that the elective element in the representative-ness of these two communities, will be superior in numbers to the nominated element."

"No doubt when Mr. P. Kodandraswami returns from his present tour he will have a great deal of valuable information in his possession of the conditions of Indians, particularly in British Guiana, West Indies and Fiji."

### AWAITING ANDREWS' ARRIVAL

"I am looking forward also to discussing with Mr. C. F. Andrews, who is presently expected here, the result of his recent visit to Fiji and the study of the conditions affecting the Indian community there."

"I shall conclude these few remarks by urging that the unity that has hitherto existed on the question of status of Indians overseas, between the Government of India and the leaders of public opinion ought to be preserved at all costs and in spite of occasional disappointment caused by the failure to secure redress in full, of the grievances of these Indian communities."

Mr. Polak leaves for Rangoon on Tuesday.

## HIGHEST DEATH RATE IN PALGHAT

India's Vitality Statistics

SIMLA, Sept. 12. During the week ending the 25th July 1936, the number of deaths recorded in 147 towns with a population of 30,000 and over and with an aggregate population of 13,954,765, amounted to 7,960, which gave an annual rate of 29 per thousand of the total population.

Births in an equal number of towns amounted to 10,926 which gave an annual rate of 40 per thousand of the total population. The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per thousand of their population:—

Palghat (67), Surat (63) Nagpur City and Broach (55) each, Viradunagar (53), Ahmedabad and Benares (50) each. The high rate of mortality in Palghat, Nagpur City and Benares was due to "All other causes," in Surat and Broach due to fevers and respiratory diseases; in Viradunagar due to cholera and in Ahmedabad due to respiratory diseases.

In 147 towns there were 72 deaths from cholera, 35 from small-pox and 1 from plague. Of the deaths from cholera, Lahore recorded 15, Viradunagar, Calcutta and Gorakhpur, 9 each, Amritsar 6, Barisal and Poona 5 each.—United Press.

## CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL HERBS

Mysore Government's Move

BANGALORE, (By Mail.) The Government have just passed orders accepting the main recommendations of the Committee appointed by them to examine the question of the encouragement of the cultivation of medicinal herbs in Mysore State.

It will be remembered that the Government constituted a Committee in February this year, under the chairmanship of Senior Surgeon, D. S. Subba Rao, to investigate and report what medicinal herbs could be grown in the State and to suggest measures to promote their cultivation. The Committee, in the end, have given a schedule of 32 different kinds of drugs regularly purchased by the Industrial and Testing Laboratory. Of these drugs, 10 are available within the State, 6 in different parts of India and the rest from European countries.—United Press.

## ZAMORIN'S ESTATE

Deputation To Wait On Madras Governor

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12. The members of the Zamorin's family, it is stated, desire a change in the present administration of their vast estates, and that they prefer a system more or less on the lines of administration of such estates by the Court of Wards. With that object in view, a memorial has been prepared for presentation by a deputation of the members to Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, during his visit to Malabar in November next. The memorial will be signed by over 300 members of the family

## "NANDADEVI" CONQUERED

Anglo-American Expedition Reach Highest Peak In Br. Empire

NANITAL, Sept. 13. Nandadevi in the Himalayas, the highest peak in the British Empire (25,680) has been conquered by a joint British-American expedition on August 29, says a message from Ranikhet.

The expedition which was led by Graham Brown, of Cardiff University include N. Odell of 1924 Everest Expedition and H. W. Tilman of 1935 Everest Expedition, besides four Americans.

The expedition left Ranikhet on the first stage of the journey on July 14. The route was by car upto Garud after which they travelled by foot via Joshinath on the pilgrim route to Badrinath. The party then entered the side valley to the north of lower Rishi Gorge.

It may be stated here that the Nandadevi rises 25,680 feet high above the sea level like a cone from the midst of a basin the walls of which are a continuous ridge crossed but once hitherto.—United Press.

## Viceroy Congratulates Successful Climbers

SIMLA, Sept. 13. The Viceroy has sent the following telegram to Professor Graham Brown, leader of Nandadevi expedition:—"Warmest congratulations on your brilliant achievement. Trust all Party in good health."—A. P.

## U. P. Governor's Congratulations

NAINITAL, Sept. 13. The following telegram has been sent to-day by the Governor of the United Provinces to Mr. Odell, c/o Postmaster, Ranikhet:—"Very hearty congratulations to your party on the successful ascent of Nanda Devi and on being first to reach the summit of the highest mountain in British India."—A. P.

## MYSORE MAHARAJA'S RETURN

BANGALORE, Sept. 13. The Maharaja of Mysore will be arriving in Bombay on the 30th September. His Highness leaves Bombay the same day reaching Guntakal by special train on the 1st October. His Highness will reach Bangalore on the 2nd October at 6.30 a.m.—United Press.

and it is understood that the Zamorin also has agreed to take the necessary steps.

The Zamorin's family is composed of three Tavazhis (branches), namely Kizhekke Kovilakam, Puthiya Kovilakam and Patinhal Kovilakam. The Zamorin is the head of the three Tavazhis, two of which are in Calcutta and the other at Kottakkal. There are now more than 400 members in the three tavazhis.—United Press.

## ETHIOPIAN SURPRISE FOR GENEVA

Negus Will Ask For League Mandate Over Western Abyssinia

LONDON, (By Mail.) The Emperor of Abyssinia, prepared to return alone to his new capital at Gore, is personally to ask the League of Nations to have Western Abyssinia, which with its 2,000,000 population is still intact, administered under mandate either by Britain, Sweden or Switzerland.

This decision follows a dramatic and dangerous mission by Captain M. Brophill, of the Ethiopian Medical Corps, who flew to Abyssinia to report on the exact state of affairs for the League of Nations Union and the Abyssinian Association.

SHOTS AT PLANE Five times Captain Brophill and his pilot, Captain Von Rosen, flew across the border, and each time they were pursued by Italian war-planes. Finally they were warned by the Italian Minister at Cairo that if they returned again their plane would be shot down.

"Guerilla war against the Italians is being relentlessly continued. Barely a fifth of the country is under Italy's direct control," said Captain Brophill to the "Daily Herald".

A hospital ship took 450 Italian wounded through the Suez Canal. Casualties are increasing daily.

Captain Brophill brings back the first news of Captain Esme Erskine, British Consul at Gore, who with his wife and child is isolated in the remote fastness of Western Abyssinia, and who by his resources largely responsible for keeping the peace among the tribes.

### STORY OF FLIGHT

Here is the story of the flight to Abyssinia:—

We set out in a Fokker single-engine machine for Gore to find the truth and to trace the Swedish Red Cross unit, which, since the rains, had disappeared on the Southern front.

"We made our base at Malakal, on the Sudan frontier, and the day after our arrival attempted to reach Gore. After seven hours searching in the clouds we were driven back with barely a gallon of petrol in our tanks."

"Next day, after three hours flying, we found the new capital and landed on the rounded crest of a mountain with about 120 yards run-way and a sheer drop of a thousand feet all around us."

"Five times in two and a half months we made that trip over the frontier collecting information. Each time we were pursued by Italian war-planes, who appeared to have plenty of warning of our movements."

"We could hear them in the clouds above us, but they never caught us and they never succeeded in raiding Gore."

"Finally the Italian Legation at Cairo notified the British and Swedish ministers that if we persisted they would shoot us down. "Our job, by then was nearly finished, and rather than lead the

Italians to Gore and have it bombed, we decided to give up. The Swedish Red Cross, which we located, has now reached Kenya. "We found the Government under Ras Imru was being wisely and capably administered in the name of the Emperor. The Galla and Amharic chiefs, traditional enemies, had united in common loyalty and purpose."

WHEN RAINS CEASE "When the rains cease and the campaign is reopened in a few weeks time, it is expected that the Italians will advance on the Southern Front."

"Their objective will be the lakes, where they hope to establish sea-plane bases to link with those on Lake Tana."

"From those two points they will rake Western Abyssinia from the air. The Abyssinian chiefs have no illusions about what is in store for them but, with meagre resources, they are ready to resist and to defend the thousands of square miles and 2,000,000 population of the West."

"Ras Desta, one of the finest generals, is on the Southern Front ready with his armies for the advance. On the North, the Italians will have enough to do to consolidate their present positions and hold Addis."

Captain Brophill has seen the Emperor and brought him messages from his Government."

These made it plain that the Galla and Amharic chiefs are solid in their loyalty to him, and that, if he will return, they will fight under him to the death."

But he must return alone, without the other fugitive chiefs, and without those who were his advisers at the time of his flight."

Eighty Galla chiefs, individually have petitioned the British Foreign Office to support the appeal to the League, and to accept the League's mandate over Western Abyssinia."

The Foreign Office has, so far, made a guarded reply.

1200 ATTACK ADDIS Some 1200 Abyssinian raiders attempted an attack on Addis Ababa on Thursday, says Reuter's Rome correspondent.

They were met by Italian and native troops and, after a lively engagement, were repulsed, leaving 200 dead.

Italian losses totalled 15 Askaris (native soldiers) killed and 40 wounded.

It is learned unofficially, adds the British United Press, that the Italian casualties amounted to 100 wounded, including two Italian officers.

## CIVIC ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT

Vellore Municipality's Decision

VELLORE, Sept. 13. The Vellore Municipal Council, at its meeting last week-end unanimously decided to accord a welcome to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, who is expected to visit Vellore in a few weeks.—United Press.

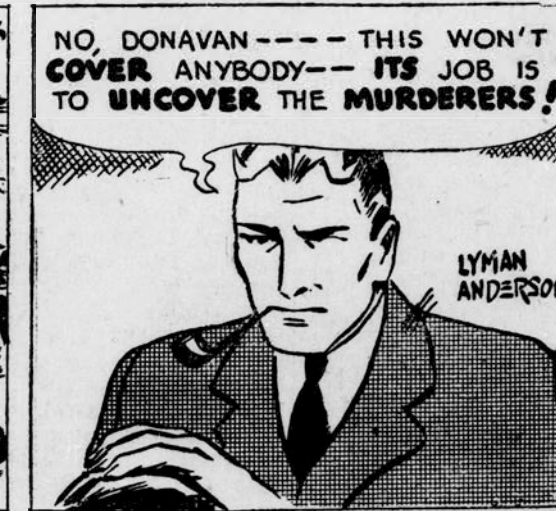
## A. I. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

MADRAS, Sept. 12. The 28th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held in Madras during the ensuing Easter Holidays (1937).

A provisional committee including Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, K. Nageswara Rao, and S. Setya-murthi, M. L. A., Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Janab Jamal Mahomed Sahab, Mr. Abdul Hammed Khan (Mayor of Madras), Ram-nath Goenka, Mrs. Rukmini Lakshminipathi, M. L. C., was formed to organise a strong Reception Committee for the Conference.—United Press.

## EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—



Mystery Of The "Red Aces"